

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A thirty day mail cover on subject's residence has failed to reflect any pertinent contacts

INFORMANTS

o/s

T-1: Letter from OSI, Maywood, California, dated December 1, 1952 enclosing a copy of subject's Personnel Security Questionnaire dated March 1, 1948 and copy of OSI report dated November 25, 1952.

T-2: Letter from T/5 DAVID GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico to Mrs. DAVID GREENGLASS, New York, New York (made available to New York Agents at time of arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS. (See report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS dated June 26, 1950 at New York entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, was. Espionage." Location of file: 65-5045-6, serial 16, page 49.

T-3: [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted] on [redacted] located in file 100-23872-28.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

T-4: [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted] on [redacted] located in file 100-23872-26.

T-5: [redacted] letter to Los Angeles office dated [redacted]; located in file 100-23872-26.

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

T-6: Report of MID, San Francisco, dated October 4, 1943, furnished to San Francisco office; location 100-23872-3.

T-7: [redacted] written report furnished [redacted] to SA [redacted] located in file 66-3289A-326.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

T-8: [redacted] who furnished [redacted] to SA [redacted] located in file 100-31791-1b1-1, page 26, 26.

o/s

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-22869)

DATE: 3/5/54

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted] (S) b1

SUBJECT: [redacted] (S) b1
Confidential Source

Re NY letter to Bureau 9/15/53.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1

[redacted]

117/B
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on OADR
2042/PWT/CLK
pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 28
only #8618

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 5/19/54 (S)

FORWARDED TO 4/15-54
453

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED 9
105-22869-173
MAR 9 1954
3-11

EXP. PROC.

MEM:EXM COPIES DESTROYED

DE-INDEXED THIS SERIAL

DATE 5-27-64

52 MAR 24 1954

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/79

105-22869-357

Letter to Director, FBI

[Redacted] (S)

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[Redacted block]

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(S) b1

103-22869-173

SECRET

Letter to Director, FBI

(S) b1

o/s

o/s

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o/s

Letter to Director, FBI

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[REDACTED]

(S) b1

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9/5 (S) b1

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI

[REDACTED]

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D/S

[REDACTED]

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Letter to Director, FBI

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no 100

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/20/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/12/54	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE mjh
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TITLE NORMAN GABORIAULT	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-1-87 BY 3042/awj/ple**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject stated he met **JACOB FREIDUS** in 1946 when he worked for Flexpansion Corp., Brooklyn, NY. He stated that **FREIDUS** introduced him to **ABRAHAM BROTHMAN** and **HERMAN GOLDFARB** at the Federal House of Detention, NYC in 1949. He hired **GOLDFARB** as chief engineer of Techniflex Corp. Stated **GOLDFARB** drove **BROTHMAN** to Port Jervis, NY from the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. **BROTHMAN** was convicted of obstruction of Justice for furnishing false information as to his relationship with **HARRY GOLD**, self confessed Soviet espionage agent. Subject stated he would not employ **BROTHMAN** if **BROTHMAN** had anything to do with Communism; that he understood **BROTHMAN** was convicted for advising **HARRY GOLD** on how to testify; and that **BROTHMAN** never indicated to him that he was sympathetic toward Communism or Russia. Stated **BILL REUBEN** visited **BROTHMAN** on several occasions to obtain information on **BROTHMAN'S** trial because he intended to write a book on controversial trials including the **BROTHMAN** trial, the **ROSENBERG** trial and others. Stated he saw **BILL REUBEN** in **BROTHMAN'S** presence a few times. Stated **REUBEN** appeared to be interested in justice and gave no indication he was sympathetic toward Communism. Subject claimed to be a loyal American and was never sympathetic toward Communism.

**COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 26 1960 438**

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AGENCY ONI, OSI, RAB, G-2
REC. REC'D
DATE FILED 11-1-54
HOW FILED R/S
BY JPL

DETAILS: On October 12, 1954 subject was interviewed by SA **JOHN J. McMANUS** and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	
<p>COPY IN FILE</p> <p>3 - New York (100-117362)</p> <p>NOV 3 1954</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">105-25598-7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OCT 22 1954</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WAB/bvn</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 24 INDEXED - 24 EX-129</p>

NY 100-117362

Subject stated that while he was employed at Flexpansion Corporation at Brooklyn, New York, he met JACOB FREIDUS who had invested a considerable amount of money in Flexpansion Corporation and owned approximately fifty percent of the stock in the corporation. He stated the Flexpansion Corporation went into bankruptcy in 1948 and thereafter the corporation was again formed at Port Jervis, New York where it was eventually named the Techniflex Corporation. He stated JACOB FREIDUS hired him to be President of the Techniflex Corporation at Port Jervis, New York, and he has been in complete control of the operations of this corporation. He stated that in 1949 JACOB FREIDUS was convicted on charges of evading income taxes in regard to transactions in the business of the Aaron Machinery Company, Incorporated and for a period of time during 1949 JACOB FREIDUS was confined to the Federal House of Detention in New York City. He stated that on one of his visits to FREIDUS during 1949 at the Federal House of Detention in New York City, FREIDUS introduced him to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN who was also confined in the Federal House of Detention. He stated FREIDUS also introduced him to HERMAN GOLDFARB who was visiting ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. He stated that on this occasion he spoke to BROTHMAN and GOLDFARB for two or three minutes, subsequent to the introduction. He stated that at a subsequent time FREIDUS talked to him about GOLDFARB and indicated that GOLDFARB appeared to be a capable chemical engineer and could be of value in the operations of the Techniflex Corporation. He stated he hired HERMAN GOLDFARB as a Chemical Engineer at the Techniflex Corporation and GOLDFARB was employed until January of 1954.

He recalled that in November, 1952 GOLDFARB advised him that he intended to go to the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia to bring ABRAHAM BROTHMAN to Port Jervis, New York. He stated he was under the impression that he had sent GOLDFARB to Atlanta, Georgia but GOLDFARB reminded him at a subsequent date that he did not send GOLDFARB to Atlanta, Georgia inasmuch as GOLDFARB intended to bring BROTHMAN to Port Jervis, New York prior to any

of their discussions in this regard. He recalled that BROTHMAN came to the Techniflex Corporation, at Port Jervis, New York during November, 1952 and was seeking employment. He stated he was under no orders to hire BROTHMAN but BROTHMAN appeared to be a capable mathematical physicist. He stated BROTHMAN told him that he had never been a Communist and BROTHMAN said that he was convicted for obstruction of justice inasmuch as he advised HARRY GOLD on what ^{NY} to say when GOLD appeared before the Grand Jury. He stated that he told BROTHMAN that if BROTHMAN had anything to do with Communism, he would not be employed at the Techniflex Corporation. He stated that on the basis of BROTHMAN'S explanation of the charge against him, he stated he felt that BROTHMAN'S seemed reasonable and he hired BROTHMAN at \$75.00 a week.

Subject stated that he lived and worked with BROTHMAN for about a year during 1953 and he noticed nothing in BROTHMAN'S expressions or acts which would indicate that BROTHMAN had any sympathy toward Communism or Russia. He pointed out that a close association over a period of time should bring out the philosophy and sympathy of a person but there was no indication that BROTHMAN had any affinity to Russia. He stated BROTHMAN resided at 80 Kingston Avenue, Port Jervis, New York with his wife, his two children and his mother-in-law and he stated that his association with them has been a close association and he observed no indication that BROTHMAN'S family had sympathies toward Communism or Russia. He stated BROTHMAN appears to be interested only in music and in his work at the Techniflex Corporation and since his association with BROTHMAN, it was noted that BROTHMAN appears to have no other interest. He stated it was his opinion that BROTHMAN has a condition which borders on anxiety neurosis inasmuch as BROTHMAN appears to be afraid of everyone and his entire attitude is to leave the rest of the world alone. He stated

NY 100-117362

that BROTHMAN is an excellent employee, a hard worker and is the type of individual who would work day and night because of his interest in his work. He stated there were many occasions when he ordered BROTHMAN out of the plant because he felt that such long hours of work would be injurious to BROTHMAN'S health. He stated BROTHMAN had very few associates and was not active in local activities.

Subject stated that, in 1953, BROTHMAN ^{NY} told him that a man named BILL REUBEN contacted him by telephone and arranged an appointment to talk about his trial. He stated that BROTHMAN indicated that he had no desire to talk to anyone unless he (subject) was present. He recalled that BILL REUBEN visited Port Jervis, New York on two or three occasions during 1953 and REUBEN stated that he intended to write a book on controversial trials including the BROTHMAN trial, the ROSENBERG trial and various other trials inasmuch as he was interested in the justice in the courts in the United States. He recalled that at the initial meeting REUBEN indicated that he never knew of BROTHMAN before and he had considerable difficulty in locating BROTHMAN'S whereabouts. He stated that REUBEN had a transcript of BROTHMAN'S trial and REUBEN stated that he consulted with several lawyers and no one could determine the crime of which BROTHMAN was convicted. He stated these discussions with REUBEN and BROTHMAN were solely in regard to the testimony at BROTHMAN'S trial and REUBEN indicated that he was collecting material in order to write a book. He stated that REUBEN gave no indication during these discussions that he was sympathetic toward Communism or Russia. He recalled that while BROTHMAN was not present REUBEN asked him why he had faith in anyone who was convicted of espionage. He stated he told REUBEN that BROTHMAN was not convicted of espionage and his only crime was to tell HARRY GOLD what to say when GOLD was testifying before the Grand Jury.

Nat'l. Bureau

NY 100-117362

It is noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was convicted on November 22, 1950 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for obstruction of Justice in furnishing false information as to his relationship with HARRY GOLD, self confessed Soviet espionage agent.

Subject recalled that in 1953 BROTHMAN told him that he met BILL REUBEN in New York City one evening for dinner which was as a result of REUBEN'S invitation. BROTHMAN told him that during the evening REUBEN discussed the information available in physics textbooks on the structure of the atom. REUBEN asked BROTHMAN to read various textbooks in order to reveal the amount of information which was available on the structure of the atom in these books. REUBEN indicated that he intended to prepare an article on this matter and because BROTHMAN was a physicist, he could render considerable assistance.

Subject stated that BROTHMAN told him that he refused to handle this matter for REUBEN and BROTHMAN stated that he would have nothing further to do with REUBEN.

In regard to BILL REUBEN, it is noted that WILLIAM A. REUBEN was the author of numerous articles appearing in the "National Guardian" from November 15, 1948 to at least April 9, 1952.

Concerning the "National Guardian" it is noted that the 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a "publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at National circulation, which they found from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and contents".

An article appeared in the "National Guardian" on October 10, 1951 which announced the formation of a "National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS."

NY 100-117362

This article stated that WILLIAM A. REUBEN noted author of a series of articles published in the "National Guardian" regarding the ROSENBERG case, was to act as the provisional chairman. This article stated that the formation of this committee was stimulated by the series of articles in the "National Guardian" and every effort should be made to enlist in the committee persons from among the rank and file who are concerned over the case. It is noted that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and were executed.

Subject stated he had no knowledge of the "National Guardian" or the "National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS".

Subject stated he had no Communist experience; that he had never been a member of the Communist Party; and that he had no knowledge of the operation of the Communist Party. OK

Subject claimed to be a loyal American and he stated that he never had a sympathetic feeling toward Communism or Russia.

The following description of subject was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	<u>Mrs. NORMAN SABORIAULT</u>
Date of Birth	September 16, 1914
Place of Birth	Salem, Massachusetts
Residence	125 Mohawk Street, Port Jervis, New York.
Occupation	Engineer
Employment	President and General Manager, Techniflex Corporation, Port Jervis, New York.
Height	5'7"
Weight	155 lbs.
Build	Medium

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/28/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/27, 30, 31; 9/1, 13, 15/54	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD J. MOORE, JR. edh
TITLE MAX SEBORER		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

~~SECRET~~

MAX SEBORER - SUMMARY REPORT

OK

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SEBORER born 1/9/03 at Pranyes, Russia; naturalized US citizen through father 6/16/22. Subject active in Communist Party Teacher's Union in 1922.



CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/plk
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

AGENCY: State (reluctant)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 5-19-53
HOW FORW. [initials]
BY: [initials]

DETAILS:

A. BACKGROUND

1. Birth Date

Records of New York State Supreme Court, Kings County New York City, maintained at the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, were reviewed by SA HERBERT E. COOPER on May 4, 1954. The records pertaining to the subject's father ABRAHAM SEBORER, revealed he was naturalized June 16, 1922 and listed subject as his son MAX SEBORER, who was born January 9, 1903 in Russia and entered the United States with his father, ABRAHAM, JUNE 20, 1922.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) also reveal that the subject was born January 9, 1903 at Pranyes, Russia.

RECORDED
INDEXED
DATE FORW. 5-19-53
HOW FORW. [initials]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	ENCLOSURE	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 2 - Bureau (RM) 2 - Newark (RM) 3 - New York (100-118945)		105-31942-2 11 SEP 30 1954 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-118948

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T-1 advised that the Teacher's Guild was an opposition group formed in 1935 when the Communists gained control of the Locals of the AFT. Informant pointed out that the unions formerly known as 5 and 537 in the AFT, were still existing in 1942 as independent unions without connection with the AFT.

O/S

T-6, of known reliability and T-7, of known reliability, have [REDACTED]

Concerning NEEDLEMAN, in January, 1949, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., received a memo from an unknown source dated September 19, 1947, which purported to be a directive of the Executive Committee of the Central Control Commission USSR, directed to several international CPs and dated July 25, 1947. The Directive was termed, "National Directive No. 6" and was translated from the Italian Language. The Directive, political in nature, included a statement that was sent to the CPs of France, England, Canada, South Africa, USA, Italy, Greece and Palestine. The Directive stated that the "coordinator in the United States (was) ISIDORE G. NEEDLEMAN." In conclusion, the Directive noted that NEEDLEMAN was a counsel for the Amtorg Trading Corporation. *NEW YORK*

HARRY GOLD, a confessed Espionage Agent, in July, 1950, advised he met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on instructions from a Soviet Superior SEMEN SEMENOV in 1941. From then until some time in 1944, BROTHMAN furnished GOLD with technical information for transmission into the Soviet Union. GOLD stated that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, a business associate of BROTHMAN, told him (GOLD) that it took a great deal of persuasion on the part of herself and NEEDLEMAN to convince BROTHMAN not to testify that he had furnished information to the Soviet Union.

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T-8, of known reliability, [REDACTED]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-10-56

attn: SAC
cm

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: DOCTOR AND MRS. CARL F. SCHMIDT
IS - R

OO - PHILADELPHIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/87 BY [signature]



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Indices indicate that Dr. SCHMIDT is probably identical with CARL FREDERICK SCHMIDT, WA 2216 who was investigated as an ACAA matter in 1949. Report of SA RICHARD J. POPPLETON 2-8-49 Philadelphia reflects that since 1931 he had been professor and head of the Pharmacology Department at the University of Pennsylvania. The P30 submitted by Dr. SCHMIDT in 1949 shows the name of his wife as ELIZABETH GRUBER SCHMIDT. It is noted that among his organizations he showed himself as R D B Member, Panel on Chemical Warfare, 1948 and that his prospective employing agency was the Research and Development Board, the Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. His proposed capacity was Chairman, Panel on Physiology of the Committee on Medical Sciences. This background, if known to the Russians, may make him a person of specific interest to them.

ps

116-129512

0-17 Phil
Admiral Capshaw of
R. H. F. O. Ret 7-30-56
7-11-56
Phil answer
2-4-56
has no subject
title.

In the light of his employment at a university, and current Bureau instructions relative to investigations behind the iron curtain, no investigation is being undertaken by Philadelphia at this time UACB. It is suggested however, that some consideration might be given to interviews with selected members of the tour on their return.

Inasmuch as the Philadelphia 116- file is incomplete no blank memo is being prepared by Philadelphia. As a matter of collateral interest it is noted that on June 24, 1950 while HARRY GOLD, self admitted espionage agent, was being interviewed at this office regarding certain material found at his home, he described some of the material as notes, etc. in connection with the course given by Dr. CARL SCHMIDT, professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. GOLD took the course in the Fall of 1948 in connection with his position at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He said the course was given by the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society and that he paid \$10 as a fee.

66 AUG 15 1956
1 - Bu (RM) 1194
1 - FO (105-1194) (RM)
1 - Ph (105-1194)
NSH:emc
(4)

RECORDED - 20
INDEXED - 20
EX-109

AUG 13 1956

ESP [signature]
[signature]

105-1194-1726

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 3/8/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/7/68-2/26/68
TITLE OF CASE LIBERATION MAGAZINE		REPORT MADE BY HORACE P. BECKWITH	TYPED BY amv
		CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT J. QUINN dated 1/23/57, at New York, captioned "Liberation" Internal Security - M.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report have been furnished interested local intelligence agencies.

In an attempt to ascertain more about the source of funds for captioned magazine, a monthly review of their bank account will be instituted. In reviewing other accounts, the NYO will be alert to checks payable to LM.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 # 86-11400
 Reviewed per cover P. only.
 Review is unclassified.
 9/1/81
 J. J. [Signature]
 B. A. [Signature]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS
			3705	2	CR/MS 6/1/59	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: [Signature]
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
 6-Bureau (105-55030) (RM)
 3-108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
 1-Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
 1-OSI, 2nd USAF District, NYC (RM)
 1-Boston (INFO) (RM)
 1-Chicago (INFO) (RM)
 1-Newark (INFO) (RM)
 2-New York (100-128968)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-55030-34

REC-1 EX-103

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE 6/30/78

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
RAO-TSD	ACST	3/18/68	215
ONI	LC AEC	8/9/68	
OSI			

Notations

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EXEMPT FROM GDS, Category 1, Date of Declassification Indefinite

5 MAR 22 1968

NY 100-128968

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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WALTER SCHNEIR contributed an article entitled "Confronting Power" which supported the "New Left" in the Pentagon demonstration, in opposition to the draft. SCHNEIR in part stated: "The net result is that today a large number of people have more or less independently concluded that the established institutions of the government are incapable of providing for the meaningful redress of deep-seated wrongs in American society. This is indeed a radical perception. From it, the move to active resistance naturally follows."

SCHNEIR is described by LM as follows:

"WALTER SCHNEIR is coauthor, with his wife, of Invitation to an Inquest."

[REDACTED] (s)

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file

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NY 100-128968

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[REDACTED]

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X (14)

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NY T-26 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

X

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NY T-37

[REDACTED]

(S)

HARRY GOLD

HARRY GOLD, who was convicted of conspiracy to committ espionage and received 30 years imprisonment, testified as a government witness in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL trial. GOLD served 15 years of his sentence in the custody of the United States Attorney General and was paroled in May, 1966.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

3

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-58120-3

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Date 6/30/61	Investigative Period 4/3/61 - 6/21/61
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED]		Report made by WALTER E. DISTLER	Typed By: apo
		CHARACTER OF CASE bl 9.10.87 #861840 IS - R	

SECRET

REFERENCE

WFOlet 3/31/61.
WFOairtel 6/14/61 in captioned matter.

CLASSIFIED BY: *3042/pwt/plk*
DECLASSIFY ON: *OADB*
pp. A only

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED] (S) bl

[REDACTED] (S) bl

[REDACTED] (S) bl *cm*

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge <i>[Signature]</i>	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:		[REDACTED] (S) REC-83	
(5) Bureau 1 - Washington Field 1 - New York		(S) (RM) (S) (RM) bl JUL 3 1961 Classified #60 FBI TOT	
AGENCY <i>State, USAID, USIA</i> REQ. REC'D DATE FORW <i>7-6-61</i> HOW FORW <i>0-14 Rec 148 26-D 0-14</i> BY <i>W. D. J.</i>			

57 JUL 7 1961

SECRET

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[redacted] (s) b1

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o/s

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[redacted] (S) A.S.

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An article appeared in the October 31, 1953 edition of the "New York Times", a daily New York newspaper, captioned "Ex-United Nations Aid Linked to Spy Ring by Gold". The article stated that HARRY GOLD convicted atom spy linked ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY to a Soviet spy ring. According to the article on the Thursday before the article was published, HARRY GOLD executed an affidavit in the Lewisburg Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, mentioning ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY as a Soviet espionage agent.

[redacted]

o/s

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 6, 1961

FROM : W. A. Branigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/84 BY SP7/MSJ

SUBJECT: PUGWASH CONTINUING COMMITTEE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
3042/PWT/CLL 92-87 11-23-84 9145/JC
#86/540 248-176

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Aull

This memorandum sets forth the results of a review of a publication of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee released May 28, 1961, captioned "The Pugwash Conferences." These Conferences relate to meetings between scientific representatives of the East and West, and the Conferences received the name from the Nova Scotia estate of the industrialist Cyrus Eaton where the first conference was held in July, 1957. The seventh Pugwash Conference is scheduled for September 5, 1961, at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has published a Staff Analysis which, briefly, is designed to show that scientists from the Soviet-bloc countries are under communist discipline and that the scientists of the free world are at a disadvantage because of this fact. The 139 page document (copy attached) contains excerpts from the writings of various Soviets which tend to show the basis for the conclusion arrived at in the Staff Analysis.

Pages 22 through 33 are devoted to the influence of Cyrus Eaton in these Conferences, and specific reference is made to the fact that Eaton singled out the FBI and the Director for public attack in May, 1958. References also appear to the fact that Eaton endorsed Soviet nuclear policy and opposed American policy with respect to nuclear testing. A section of the study (pages 75 through 86) is devoted to citing examples of scientists who became involved in Soviet espionage. These include Dr. Alan Nunn May, a British scientist, and Emil Klaus Fuchs and the espionage ring of Julius Rosenberg who was executed for Soviet espionage in 1953.

The Pugwash Continuing Committee has suggested that a new name be adopted for the group and is interested in eliminating the influence of Cyrus Eaton from the Committee. The conclusions

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COMMITTEE PRINT

THE PUGWASH CONFERENCES

HOLD FOR RELEASE

SUN MAY 28 1961

A STAFF ANALYSIS

PREPARED FOR THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

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THE FIRST FIVE

Since 1957 there have been five so-called Pugwash Conferences including, at one time or another, nuclear scientists from Great Britain, Austria, Canada, Communist China, France, Japan, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, India, Denmark, and the United States. The first was held in the home of Cyrus S. Eaton, wealthy American industrialist and banker, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, from July 6 to 11, 1957. The second occurred from March 31 to April 11, 1958, at Lac Beauport, Quebec, Canada, while the third took place at Kitzbuehel, near Vienna, Austria, September 14-19, 1958. A fourth conference was held from June 25 to 30, 1959, at Baden, Austria, and the fifth at Pugwash from August 25 to 30, 1959. A number of leading American scientists attended each meeting.

Although invitations for the first meeting were sent out by British Lord Bertrand Russell, the financial cost of all five sessions was borne largely by Mr. Eaton. Without Eaton's lavish assistance, the conferences would not have been possible.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences, in August 1957, endorsed the conference, and its representatives have participated in each session.

Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, founder and editor of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, published in Chicago by the Federation of Atomic Scientists, was one of the initiators of the Pugwash Conference. He describes its origin as follows:

The atmosphere of suspicion, in which scientists and science have become enveloped since the days of [Alan Nunn] May and [Klaus] Fuchs, made many scientists wary of international contacts.

Two years ago, the initiative of Bertrand Russell led to the first breach in the walls of isolation. Upon his prompting, the Parliamentary Association for World Government sponsored an international conference of scientists. It met in London on August 3-5, 1955. * * * The editor of the Bulletin (Rabinowitch) was the only participant from the United States. * * * For a while after London, it looked as if the idea were doomed to slow death.

Again, it was the initiative—and prestige—of Bertrand Russell that overcame stagnation. He interested Cyrus Eaton, the Canadian-born American industrialist, in supporting a new conference. Mr. Eaton offered for this purpose his home in the old clipper-building town of Pugwash on the Northumberland Straits in Nova Scotia.¹

This statement by Dr. Rabinowitch is illustrative of the good intentions and trust and openmindedness with which the American participants approached the Pugwash Conferences. It is all the more significant because it comes from a man of the greatest scientific eminence, who, as this record will illustrate, has frequently shown a clear understanding of the nature of the Communist conspiracy.

¹ "Pugwash—History and Outlook" by Eugene Rabinowitch, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, September 1957, pp. 243, 244.

BACKGROUND OF PUGWASH

Certain developments took place prior to the Pugwash Conference which set the stage for them and indicated the motivation of some of the moving spirits. These developments were widely publicized in the press and should have alerted American participants to beware.

CYRUS S. EATON SPEAKS HIS PIECE

As the individual who made the Pugwash Conferences possible through donations estimated at \$100,000, the views of the Canadian-born septuagenarian, millionaire Cyrus S. Eaton toward the United States and the Soviet Union are of interest. These views were freely published in the American and Soviet press and even broadcast on the Soviet radio. American scientists who took advantage of Eaton's money should have been fully aware of his attitude, which was undisguised.

From 1957 to date Mr. Eaton has been venomous in his attacks on the United States and officials of our Government.

EATON ATTACKS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS "POLICE STATE"

On May 4, 1958, Eaton was interviewed over the channels of the American Broadcasting Co. by Mike Wallace, radio commentator. Eaton chose to single out for attack the FBI, its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, and other investigative agencies which have done so much to protect the security of the United States. Among his comments were these:

The scientist is conscious that the FBI is breathing down the back of his neck all the time, scaring him . . . we have even praised the FBI for violating the rights of freedom. But if you were to take the police forces of the cities and of the counties and of the State and the governmental agencies and add them up, Hitler in his prime, through the gestapo, never had any such extensive spy organization as we have in this country today. . . .

The FBI is just one of the scores of agencies in the United States engaged in investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people. This has gone to an extent that is very alarming. . . .

If we want a police state, that is all right, but add to the FBI the scores of other agencies that are engaged in the same thing; for instance, the Central Intelligence Agency . . .

I sometimes think we are speaking euphemistically when we refer to ourselves as the "free world" with all the secret intelligence and police agencies. . . .

There are no indications that Mr. Eaton has made a comparative study of the nature and activity of the Soviet secret police, or that he has taken the trouble to read the several authoritative books on the subject.

The implication of this attack is to discredit American security agencies and to encourage American scientists to defy them. The attack was, of course, featured in the Communist Worker (May 11, 1958, page 4) which has consistently defended such atomic spies as

Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. A Moscow broadcast in English on May 22, 1958, hailed Mr. Eaton's remarks enthusiastically with the following comment:

One of the things he said was that during the height of his rule, and while possessing the gestapo, Hitler never had the secret spying organization the United States has today, what with the municipal, county, State, and Federal police combined.

Though Eaton condemned the enforcement agencies of the United States for "snooping" and "informing," no record has been found of any complaints by Eaton against the widely known atrocities of the Soviet secret police or any comment by him on a 600-page volume issued by the Soviet Government on April 29, 1959, to glorify that force and to justify its use of terroristic methods.⁴

The Soviet Government, which operates the most elaborate spy system in the world and which has purged numerous scientists on fantastic charges, echoes Mr. Eaton's strictures on security measures in the United States. A Moscow broadcast, Soviet North American Service in English on May 22, 1958, insisted that—

Secrecy reduced to absurdity, breeding of suspicion, telephone tapping, endless loyalty tests—all these distort the psychology of millions of people.

The commentator fulminates that:

All these loyalty tests have struck American science a terrible blow by intimidating the scientists and disorganizing them and denying many of them access to the basic source of scientific information.

Furthermore, Eaton is in no way disconcerted by his apparent inconsistency in arranging that all Pugwash conferences be held outside the United States in privacy and secret from the American press but not from Soviet agents who were participants.

Nor is the Ohio industrialist disconcerted by traditional Soviet policy regarding scientific secrecy. At a meeting held on July 10, 1947, under the auspices of the All-Union Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, S. V. Kaftanov, Minister of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R., spoke on "The Patriotic Duty of the Soviet Intelligentsia." In the speech, which was later published as a pamphlet, he expounded the official attitude as follows:

. . . it is clear that the most patriotic duty of workers in Soviet science and technique is the protection of the priority of our country in the scientific discoveries made in the Soviet Union . . . Therefore, it is entirely inadmissible and deserving of severe condemnation for individual scientists on making a discovery or an invention to be unconcerned about guarding the priority of our country, to fail to observe indispensable security in work . . .

An indispensable secrecy must be observed in relation to all new discoveries made by our scientists. They must be handed over to the Soviet state and Soviet industry for practical development . . .

Therefore, the practice of certain scientists of publishing their studies and monographs abroad prior to publication in our country is inadmissible from the point of view of both the honor and the patriotic duty of the Soviet scientists.⁵

⁴ New York Times, Apr. 20, 1959.

⁵ Quoted from "Country of the Blind," by George S. Counts (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1949), pp. 297-300.

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SOME OF THOSE BEHIND THE LONDON APPEAL

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL

As the philosophical initiator of the London appeal and the subsequent Pugwash Conferences, Lord Bertrand Russell has, in a way, set the background and tone of these Conferences. It is true that since 1920, Russell has carried on an energetic and continuous theoretical struggle against the forces of communism. He admits that, "For a little while after the death of Stalin, I, like others, had hopes that the Soviet regime was improving. These hopes have been shattered by events in Hungary."¹ Simultaneously, however, and for some unexplained psychological reason, the British philosopher has entered upon a frenetic crusade against our Federal Bureau of Investigation and the American courts. In this crusade he demonstrates close ideological kinship with Cyrus S. Eaton, fellow initiator of the Pugwash Conferences. For some curious reason, Russell's strictures against the American juridical system are primarily directed in behalf of Communist cases and Communist atomic spies. For evidence he does not turn to the proceedings of the American courts but to writers notorious for their pro-Communist bias. Norman Thomas, the veteran Socialist leader, has accused Russell of a desire "to use the blackest possible paint in depicting the American scene."²

Russell admits, for example, that he has "been at times critical of some things American, more particularly as regards Communist China and police action against American alleged Communists."³ Note the skeptical reference to "police action" and "alleged Communists." With regard to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, Communist atomic spies, convicted by the American courts on the basis of exhaustive testimony, Russell has not examined the court record but has been convinced by a book by Prof. Malcolm Sharp entitled "Was Justice Done?" Sharp, it should be noted, was a defense counsel in this case and has repeatedly signed appeals in behalf of Communist cases.⁴ In his New Leader article Mr. Thomas denied that Professor Sharp was "better able than the jury to judge the facts, or than the courts to judge the law."⁵

He adds: "Lord Russell damns the FBI by reference to Max Lowenthal's book, 'The Federal Bureau of Investigation.' I read the book when it came out and found it, in important points, unconvincing. . . . The force of Mr. Lowenthal's book, I must inform Lord Russell, was weakened because he had a personal grievance

¹ New Leader, Feb. 18, 1957, p. 14.
² Ibid., p. 17.
³ Ibid., p. 17.
⁴ Washington Post, June 5, 1953, p. 8; Daily Worker, May 22, 1953, p. 6; Mar. 5, 1941, p. 2; Dec. 10, 1962; Jan. 14, 1963, p. 7; Apr. 14, 1947, p. 2.
⁵ New Leader, Feb. 16, 1957, p. 16.

against the FBI for showing up certain of his associates as men with provable Communist Party records." In the course of his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 15, 1950, Max Lowenthal admitted his associations with the following individuals who have been identified as secret members of the Communist Party and who, when questioned, refused to affirm or deny this charge: John J. Abt, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg, Louise Bransten Berman, Nathan Witt, Henry Collins, Victor Perlo, Abraham George Silverman, Philip O. Keeney, Mary Jane Keeney, J. Peters, and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

In his New Leader article of February 18, 1957, page 17, Lord Russell bases another indictment against the United States upon Cedric Belfrage's book, "The Frightened Giant." Mr. Thomas makes the following reference to this indictment:

There is no question at all about Mr. Belfrage's Communist connections. Sworn and uncontradicted testimony exists that he was a member of the Soviet espionage group headed by Jacob Golos, and that he was a secret party member with a party alias. He did not contradict this testimony, but pleaded the fifth amendment against self-incrimination."

In his passionate defense of convicted atomic spies, Russell published a letter in the Manchester Guardian of March 26, 1958, in behalf of Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year term in Alcatraz Prison. His method of dealing with evidence, his reliance upon the testimony of individuals convicted of grave offenses, and his prejudiced attitude toward the American courts have been brought out by the following statement to the Manchester Guardian by Harold P. Green, attorney and formerly counsel of a Senate subcommittee which has made a study of the machinery of Government security, and Irving Ferman, attorney and former Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union:

To the Editor of THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN: "We feel impelled to reply to Mr. Bertrand Russell's letter which appeared in your columns on March 26.

One of us is Harold P. Green, who participated for several years in the security program of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and subsequently served as counsel to the Senate subcommittee chaired by Senator Hubert Humphrey which undertook the comprehensive study of the overall security mechanism resulting in creation of the Commission on Government Security. The other is Irving Ferman, Washington Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Bertrand Russell has accepted and advanced as fact the self-serving concoctions of alibis and defenses offered by individuals who have been charged with and convicted of grave offenses. He has arrogated unto himself the rendering of judgment on their guilt or innocence which is contrary to the judgment reached by those who administer our judicial system and who have carefully and objectively reviewed the allegations in accordance with established procedures. Let no one be deceived into believing that the "facts" recently learned by Russell have not been thoroughly reviewed by the courts of the United States in accordance with the long standing Anglo-American traditions of due process. The cases of the Rosenbergs and Sobell have been before American lawyers to the Appeals for the Second Circuit (generally recognized by American lawyers to be one of the best courts in the country) and before the Supreme Court of the United States on several occasions. These courts have been singularly unimpressed and unmoved by these "facts" which now so deeply stir Mr. Russell.

¹ Ibid., p. 18.

² Ibid., p. 18.

³ Congressional Record, Apr. 25, 1954, p. 6064, letter sent to the Manchester Guardian, Apr. 2, 1954.

But this is not all. Even our reputable private organizations which exist only to further and strengthen our civil liberties have seen no substance to the propaganda barrages in these cases. Thus, the American Civil Liberties Union has said that "there are no civil liberties issues involved" in the Rosenberg-Sobell cases.

Mr. Russell builds his belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and his condemnation of the FBI, upon the completely unproved and unjustified assumption that the FBI blackmails perjurers into testimony which will frame innocent persons. But this theory overlooks the mass of evidence corroborating beyond any doubt the existence of a Soviet espionage network of which these people were a part. This was a web which included Fuchs in England; Gold in Philadelphia; the Rosenbergs, Sobell, Ellitcher in New York City; the Greenglasses in Albuquerque; Alfred Dean Slack in Tennessee; Soviet diplomats in New York; and others. These people were not strangers to each other. Events which transpired in London; Cambridge, Mass.; New York City; Santa Fe and Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Kingsport, Tenn., tie these individuals to each other and to the conspiratorial network.

Mr. Russell forgets, apparently, that it was the confession of Fuchs in England which led almost directly to the Rosenbergs and Sobell in New York. In addition, Fuchs, Gold, Slack, Ellitcher, and the Greenglasses have all confessed to their own roles in the conspiracy. Such confessions are, in Anglo-American jurisprudence, fully admissible in evidence, and none of them has been repudiated by any confessor or rejected by any court.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD P. GREEN,
IRVING FERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Thomas sums up his criticism of Russell's general attitude toward the United States as expressed in the latter's introduction to Corliss Lamont's "Freedom Is as Freedom Does," as follows:

I criticized him (1) for accepting without investigation obviously controversial statements in a "fellow traveler's" book—some of these statements, by the way, quite inaccurate—about friends as well as foes of civil liberties, and (2) for exaggeration going beyond the book in describing an American police state."

Predicating himself upon the theory that the world faces but two alternatives; i.e., either the wiping out of mankind through nuclear war or the outlawry of war, Russell finally winds up with the defeatist advice that "it would be better to yield than to indulge in a nuclear war." He permits no hope of the possibility of the free world winning by methods short of war, nor of the possibility of internal revolt by the oppressed peoples of the Soviet slave empire. Nor can he conceive of a limited war, in which neither side resorts to all-out nuclear devastation. His present attitude is all the more remarkable in the light of his position when the United States possessed unquestioned superiority to the Soviet Union in the atomic field. At that time, in 1948, Russell had this to say:

As soon as Russia rejected the Baruch proposals I urged that all nations favoring international control of atomic energy should form an alliance, and threaten Russia with war unless Russia agreed to come in and permit inspection. . . .

If Russia overruns West Europe, the destruction will be such as no subsequent reconquest can undo. Practically the whole educated population will be sent to labor camps in Siberia or on the shore of the White Sea, where most will die of hardships and the survivors will be turned into animals. . . . I have no doubt that America would win in the end. . . . Even at such a price I think war would be worthwhile."

¹ New Leader, Feb. 18, 1957, p. 15.

² "Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare" by Bertrand Russell (Simon & Schuster, 1958), as quoted in the New York Times Book Review, May 10, 1959, p. 1.

³ Saturday Review of Literature, Oct. 16, 1954, p. 25, reprint of a letter to Dr. Walter Marselle of Berkeley, Calif., in May 1948.

composer of the international anthem of the Communist International and brother of Gerhart Eisler, official representative of the Communist International in the United States in the 1930's. Hanns Eisler was defended by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Born which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General. The Daily Worker of February 28, 1949, page 9, carried the name of Linus Pauling attached to a statement issued by the Committee for Free Political Advocacy protesting against "the present indictment in New York City, by the Federal Government of 12 Communist leaders."

According to the Daily People's World of June 15, 1949, page 2, he signed a similar statement in behalf of certain Communist cases in Los Angeles. This same Communist organ under date of October 12, 1950, page 9, showed him as the signer of a brief urging the Supreme Court to review the appeal of certain California Communists involved in the Smith Act cases.

Pauling's name appears as a signer or supporter of statements in behalf of Communist Smith Act defendants in the Daily Worker of October 20, 1949, page 6, and in the Daily People's World of October 20, 1949, page 3, and April 18, 1950, page 2. The Daily People's World for March 15, 1950, page 2, listed Linus Pauling as a signer of a "friend of court" brief in behalf of David Hyun, a Korean-born Communist, whose deportation case was then under judicial review.

Even in cases of Communists proven to have engaged in acts of atomic espionage against the interests of the United States, and after they had been convicted by the American courts, Linus Pauling, the scientist, was in no way deterred from giving his wholehearted support to those convicted; questioning the findings of the highest court in the land, in the open company of the Communists.

When Pauling was interviewed on "Meet the Press" on May 11, 1953, he was asked whether he had "ever taken any part in working toward the defense of American Communist spies" and specifically whether he had signed any petitions on the Rosenberg case. He replied, "Yes, I signed on the Rosenberg case." An appeal to President Eisenhower issued by the National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which contained a plea for mercy "for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg now under sentence of death," carried the name of Prof. Linus Pauling as a "clemency supporter." A conference of inquiry in the Rosenberg case was formed in April 1953 with Pauling as a southern California sponsor.

Morton Sobell, a fellow Communist and coconspirator with the Rosenbergs, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. According to the Daily Worker of January 29, 1954, page 2, Linus Pauling was one of those who signed a "friends of the court" brief to the U.S. Supreme Court for a new trial for Sobell. The announcement was made by the National Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. On May 11, 1953, page 3, the Daily Worker carried another appeal to President Eisenhower to "exercise his executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of executive pardon or commutation." Among the signers listed was Dr. Linus Pauling. Accounts of his most persistent pressure on this case appeared in the Daily People's World of May 12, 1953, page 6; December 23, 1953, page 6; December 23, 1953, page 2; January 7,

1954, pages 2 and 6; February 1, 1954, page 2, and the Daily Worker of January 29, 1954, page 2.

Pauling vouched for Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, a mathematical physicist of the California Institute of Technology and expert on jet propulsion, who was charged with perjury and fraud on grounds that he failed to disclose his Communist Party membership under the alias of Sydney Empson.

In October 1947, 10 individuals in the motion picture industry with Communist records appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to testify. They were cited and convicted of contempt. According to the Daily Worker of December 22, 1950, page 8, Pauling signed a statement urging their parole. In their behalf, he had signed a brief submitted to the October 1949 term of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Certain lawyers defending Communist cases became the subject of prosecution as a result of their contemptuous attitude toward the courts. Pauling signed a statement in behalf of some of these lawyers according to the Daily Worker of December 7, 1949, page 5, and February 5, 1950, page 7.

Pauling lent the prestige of his name to a number of organizations which have specialized in the legal defense of Communist cases, notably: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (1950 letterhead); Bill of Rights Conference of the Civil Rights Congress held in New York City July 16-17, 1949 (Daily Worker, June 17, 1949, p. 5); Pasadena Conference on Human Rights (Daily People's World, Nov. 8, 1947, p. 4); Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress (Washington Evening Star, Oct. 30, 1951, p. A7); Committee for Free Political Advocacy (letterhead, 1949); New York Conference on Human and Civil Rights (Daily People's World, June 24, 1949, p. 3).

Pauling has been active in opposition to legislation directed against the Communist Party and its activities. He signed a statement to President Truman denouncing the McCarran bill (Daily Worker, Sept. 21, 1950, p. 9) and was an initiator of the National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (Daily Worker, Dec. 27, 1950, p. 9). He is listed as a signer of a brief as "Friend of the Court challenging the constitutionality of the McCarran Act" (Worker, Sept. 18, 1955, p. 4, and Sept. 25, 1955, p. 9). His name appears as a signer of a statement urging the repeal of the Smith Act (Daily Worker, Jan. 2, 1952, p. 2). He testified on October 11, 1960; "I am opposed to the McCarran Act and I signed a brief reflecting my opinion about this act and the activities of the Government in this field. * * * I also am opposed to the Smith Act and have been doing what I could in a small way to have this act repealed."

For a number of years the Attorney General had made it a practice to issue a list of subversive organizations, which served as a guide to Americans who sought to avoid involvement in any Communist organizations. Linus Pauling's numerous affiliations demonstrated that he treated this list with contempt. He did more than that by coming out for the abolition of the list (Daily Worker, Mar. 31, 1954).

* Report of Internal Security subcommittee on the testimony of Dr. Linus Pauling, 1960. pp. 24, 25.

In a statement which appeared in the Daily Worker of January 19, 1955, page 2, Pauling defended the Jefferson School of Social Science which has been cited by Attorney General Tom Clark as an "adjunct of the Communist Party." This school was engaged in the specific job of training Communist conspirators. In an announcement which appeared in the Daily Worker of November 25, 1953, page 2, Pauling's name is listed as one of those who defended the school.

In a special report issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 1, 1951, certain organizations are described as part of "The Communist 'Peace' Offensive, a Campaign To Disarm and Defeat the United States." These organizations are affiliates of the World Peace Congress which was headed by the French Communist scientist, Frederic Joliot-Curie. They have conducted a worldwide campaign to stop atomic testing without insistence upon the necessary inspection safeguards and for the destruction of atomic bombs without guarantees to guard against Soviet cheating. Among these organizations with which Linus Pauling has been associated have been the following, according to the Communist press which promoted them: Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, March 25, 26, 27, 1949 (Daily Worker, Feb. 21, 1949, p. 2); Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact (Daily Worker, Dec. 14, 1949, p. 5); American Continental Congress for Peace, held in Mexico City, September 5-10, 1949 (Daily Worker, July 29, 1949, p. 5); American Peace Crusade (Daily Worker, Apr. 9, 1951, p. 19).

Pauling was a vice president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers according to the Worker of November 21, 1954, page 2. This organization was headed by the aforementioned French Communist scientist, Frederic Joliot-Curie. Its primary objective and boast according to Joliot-Curie was that:

Groups of scientific workers, nuclear physicists in the United States, in France, in Great Britain, and in other countries have already stated that they refused to take any part in research to apply atomic energy for war purposes (Moscow broadcast, Mar. 24, 1950).

The significance of the various causes which Pauling has supported can well be judged from the following report of the Communist Party, U.S.A., at its 16th national convention in February 1957:

During this period the Communist Party took the lead in combating a host of repressive measures and policies. . . . It exposed and fought against . . . the McCarran Act, the Attorney General's "subversive list," . . . the Smith Act prosecutions . . . and the "atomic" hoax which resulted in the frameup of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, as well as the imprisonment of Morton Sobell. . . .

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has in its possession a photostat of a circular letter from the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, & Professions, dated February 22, 1951, appealing for contributions to permit the publication of a pamphlet concerning "the real significance of atomic energy developments." It says "the Medical Division and the Science and Education Division of the Southern California Chapter of the Arts, Sciences, & Professions Council have collaborated to assemble the necessary facts, figures and references." The letter, which is printed in full below, carried the typewritten name of Dr. Linus

* Proceedings of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., Feb. 9-12, 1947, p. 316.

appropriate in view of the official release of information and the possibility of satisfactory international control of atomic energy.

The whole affair was extremely painful to me and I only embarked on it because I felt this was a contribution I could make to the safety of mankind. I certainly did not do it for gain.⁴³

Note.—Black brackets indicate words crossed out in original documents.

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Oliver characterized Professor May as follows:

How any man in your position could have had the crass conceit, let alone the wickedness, to arrogate to himself the decision of a matter of this sort, when you yourself had given your written undertaking not to do it, and knew it was one of the country's most precious secrets, when you yourself had drawn and were drawing pay for years to keep your own bargain with your country—that you could have done this is a dreadful thing. I think that you acted not as an honorable but a dishonorable man. I think you acted with degradation. Whether money was the object of what you did—in fact, you did get money for what you did. It is a very bad case indeed. The sentence upon you is one of 10 years' penal servitude.⁴⁴

JULIUS ROSENBERG

In February 1945, Julius Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, was dismissed from the U.S. Signal Corps on charges that he was a member of the Communist Party.⁴⁵ What this affiliation meant in terms of his obligation to conduct atomic espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union is brought out in the statement of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman in sentencing Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death:

In the case before me the conspiracy as alleged and proven commenced on or about June 6, 1944, at which time the country was at war. Overt acts were committed during the period of actual hostilities. Therefore, the maximum penalty is death or imprisonment for not more than 30 years.

Espionage, as viewed here today, does not reflect the courage of a Nathan Hale, risking his life in the service of his own country. It is rather a sordid, dirty work—however idealistic are the rationalizations of the persons who engaged in it—with but one paramount theme, the betrayal of one's own country. Citizens of this country who betray their fellow countrymen can be under none of the delusions about the benignity of Soviet power that they might have been prior to World War II. The nature of Russian terrorism is now self-evident. Idealism as a rationale dissolves.

The competitive advantage held by the United States in superweapons has put a premium on the services of a new school of spies—the homegrown variety that places allegiance to a foreign power before loyalty to the United States. The punishment to be meted out in this case must, therefore, serve the maximum interest for the preservation of our society against these traitors in our midst.

Your crime is worse than murder. Plain, deliberate, contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed. In committing the act of murder, the criminal kills only his victim. The immediate family is brought to grief and when justice is meted out the chapter is closed. But in your case, I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans; and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country.

⁴³ Report of the Royal Commission of Canada, June 27, 1946, pp. 455, 456.
⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 447-457.
⁴⁵ New York Times, Mar. 30, 1951, p. 8.

The defendants are American citizens who profited from our system of free higher education. I additionally must assume that the basic Marxist goal of world revolution and the destruction of capitalism was well known to the defendants, if in fact not subscribed to by them, when they passed what they knew was this Nation's most deadly and closely guarded secret weapon to Soviet agents.

In the light of this, I can only conclude that the defendants entered into this most serious conspiracy against their country with full realization of its implications. The statute of which the defendants at the bar stand convicted is clear.

I have previously stated my view that the verdict of guilty was amply justified by the evidence. In the light of the circumstances, I feel that I must pass such sentence upon the principals in this diabolical conspiracy to destroy a God-fearing nation, which will demonstrate with finality that this Nation's security must remain inviolate; that traffic in military secrets, whether promoted by slavish devotion to a foreign ideology or by a desire for monetary gains must cease.

The evidence indicated quite clearly that Julius Rosenberg was the prime mover in this conspiracy.

Indeed, the defendants Julius and Ethel Rosenberg placed their devotion to their cause above their own personal safety and were conscious that they were sacrificing their own children, should their misdeeds be detected—all of which did not deter them from pursuing their course. Love for their cause dominated their lives—it was even greater than their love for their children.

It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done.

The sentence of the court upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg is that for their crime they are sentenced to death.

KLAUS FUCHS

Born in Germany and snatched by the British from the toils of Nazi dictatorship, Klaus Fuchs, a scientific genius in the field of atomic energy, operated in both Harwell, England, and Los Alamos, N. Mex., during the period of the development of the atomic bomb. Although he claimed that he was not a member of the British Communist Party, he admitted that he "believed Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it." He was loyal to the Marxist philosophy, which served as an ideological justification for his treason in betraying atomic secrets.

Fuchs was interviewed on a number of occasions by Michael J. Skardon, security officer at Harwell, who testified as follows in London's Bow Street Court during the Fuchs' trial on February 10, 1950, giving an introspective insight into Fuchs' thought process and motivations:

"He said he was engaged in espionage from the middle of 1943 until about a year ago. There was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy at irregular but frequent meetings. This illegal association commenced on his own initiative and no approach had been made to him. He, himself, spoke to an intermediary who arranged the first rendezvous."

"... He said the talks were sometimes certainly with Russians, but others were with persons of unknown nationality. He had realized that he was carrying his life in his hands but he had done this from the time of his underground days in Germany.

"He said there was a prearranged rendezvous and recognition signals were exchanged. The association continued through 1944 in New York, for a period at Los Alamos and in London again on his return to England.

¹ New York Times, Apr. 8, 1951, p. 10.

"Generally, the meetings were of short duration and consisted of his passing documentary information and with the other party arranging the next rendezvous. At times he was questioned, but the defendant thought it to have been inspired from some other quarter than his contact.

"... He said he had never been a member of the British Communist Party ...

"He said that in the early days of the relationship he had accepted approximately and admitted taking the sum of £100 shortly after his return to England in 1946 from his contact.

"The defendant after thinking it over accepted the sum of £100, regarding this as a symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause ...

During the trial Michael Perrin, British atomic scientist, who also interviewed Dr. Fuchs, also testified regarding the scientific details disclosed by the latter:

Mr. Perrin was asked when Dr. Fuchs said he had had his first contact with a Russian about work at Los Alamos.

"In February 1945, at Boston, Mass.," he replied.

"Did he tell you whether he had passed any information?" Mr. Perrin was asked.

"Yes, he did."

"Was the information of value to a potential enemy?"

"It was."

"During the course of his discussions with you did he deal with the year 1947?"

"Yes."

"Did he describe the information and the purport of it?"

"Yes."

"Was that technical information about atomic research, and of the greatest possible value to a potential enemy?"

"Yes."

"In general was all the technical information thus passed valuable to a potential enemy?"

"Yes, it was."

Finally, Dr. Klaus Fuchs' confession was read in court, in which he was given an opportunity to describe his conduct and its justification in his own words:

TEXT OF FUCHS' CONFESSION AS READ IN COURT

London, Feb. 10 (UP)—Following is a stenographic transcript of the portions of Dr. Klaus Fuchs' confession that were read in court today by the prosecutor:

After my release [from internment] I was asked to help Professor E. E. Peleris in Birmingham on some war work. I accepted it without knowing at first what the work was but I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent action if I had.

When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russians and I established contact through a member of the Communist party. Since that time I have had continual contacts with persons completely unknown to me, except that they would give information to the Russians. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I had no hesitation in giving all the information I had.

I believed the Western Allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to death. I tried to concentrate on giving information on the result of my own work. In the course of this work I began naturally to form bonds of personal friendship and I had to conceal from them my own thoughts.

² New York Times, Feb. 11, 1950, p. 2.

³ New York Times, Feb. 11, 1950, p. 2.

I used my Marxian philosophy to conceal my thoughts in two separate compartments. One side was the man I wanted to be. I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew the other compartment would step in if I reached a danger point. It appeared to me at the time that I had become a free man because I succeeded in the other compartment in establishing myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society.

Looking back on it now the best way is to call it a controlled schizophrenia. In the post-war period I had doubts about Russian policy, but eventually I came to the point when I knew I disapproved of many actions of the Russians. I still believed Russia would build a new world and that I would take part in it. During this time I was not sure I could give all the information I had, however. It became more and more evident that the time when Russia would spread its influence all over Europe was far away. I had to decide whether I could continue to hand over information without being sure I was doing right.

I decided I could not do so. I did not go to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time and I decided not to go to the following one.

Shortly afterward my father told me he might be going to the Eastern zone of Germany. He disapproved of many things in Eastern Europe and had always done so, and he knew that when he went there he would stay there. I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out myself, and therefore took it out of my hands by informing the authorities that my father was going to the Eastern zone.

A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York. I at first denied the allegations made against me. I decided I would have to leave Harwell, but it became clear that in leaving Harwell in these circumstances I would deal a great blow to Harwell and all the work I had loved and also leave suspicions against friends whom I had loved and people who thought I was their friend.

I had to realize that the controlled mechanism had warned me of danger to myself. I realized that the combination of the three ideas which made me what I was was wrong; that every single one was wrong and that there were certain standards of moral behavior that are in you and which you cannot disregard. I find that I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible.

Before I joined the project, most of the English people with whom I had made contact were left-wing and affected by a similar philosophy. Since coming to Harwell I have met English people of all kinds and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to live a decent life.

[The prosecution said Dr. Fuchs had read the statement, corrected it and then wrote on the last line: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."]

Having served his prison term, Dr. Fuchs is presently serving the Communist cause as a scientist in East Germany.

RAYMOND BOYER

According to the notebook of Colonel Zabolin, Soviet military attaché at Ottawa, which was placed in evidence during the hearings of the Canadian Royal Commission in June 1946, Raymond Boyer was characterized as follows:

Frenchman. Noted chemist, about 40 years of age. Works in McGill University, Montreal. Is the best of the specialists on VV in the American Continent. Gives full information on explosives and chemical plants * * * Gave me formula of RDX * * *

VV is a Russian abbreviation for high explosive (HE). RDX is an explosive, the new method of preparing which had been improved

Q. So that there are times when the interests of the members of the Communist Party or its sympathizers do coincide with the interests of Canada in which they are citizens?

A. Every time so far as my work is concerned.

Q. Just let us deal with that for a minute. There was no question about that?

A. That is right.

Q. In your mind, and there is none in mine. But when it came to imparting information with regard to HDX to Rose, you could not say the same thing about that, could you?

A. Well, I still felt that it was of tremendous importance that there should be a full exchange of information between Russia and Canada and the United States and England.

Q. I know, but, Dr. Boyer, you have already said the thing that influenced you in actually giving that information was your Communist sympathies, and in so doing it you knew at that time that it was the official policy of Canada not to impart that information to unauthorized persons; that is right?

A. That is correct.

Q. In fact you had taken an oath not to do that very thing?

A. That is correct.

Q. So in doing that in that particular instance you were put in a position where you had to act contrary to the interests of Canada as laid down officially?

A. That is correct.

The Canadian Royal Commission in its interim report of March 14, 1946, was moved by the evidence to comment as follows:

We have now heard Dr. Boyer and he has told us that commencing early in 1943, and continuing into 1944, he gave, for transmission to the Soviet Union, full information with regard to his work which he himself admits was secret. He said that with this information competent persons would be in a position to design a plant to produce the material in quantity."

We have summarized above the cases of Alan Nunn May, Julius Rosenberg, Klaus Fuchs, and Raymond Boyer, to demonstrate the fact that the international Communist apparatus operating through local Communist Parties and Soviet agents, has in the past successfully subverted the minds of eminent scientists by idealistic appeals and has induced them to become tools of the worldwide Soviet espionage apparatus. These cases are merely typical. Many more could be cited.

Most of us do not realize the great national stakes involved when a nuclear scientist is induced either by his desire to further the advancement of international science, or his yearning to help the human race, or his dedication to Marxism-Leninism, or his affiliation with the Communist Party, or through the machinations of a scientific subversionist like Topchiev, to wittingly or unwittingly sacrifice the interests of his country by passing strategic information to Soviet channel. It has often been said that the best way of sending scientific information is to transmit it through the package of a human being, a topnotch atomic scientist. Thus in Bruno Pontecorvo, who defected to Russia after the war, in Klaus Fuchs, who is now in East Germany, in Leopold Infeld, who left Canada for Poland, the Communists came into possession of three excellent packages, three walking encyclopedias of scientific data.

There is no doubt that leakage of this kind has been enormously advantageous to Soviet designs. Thus in hearings before the Personnel Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission, the fol-

¹ "The Report of the Royal Commission," of Canada, June 27, 1946, pp. 407, 408.

² *Ibid.*, p. 408.

lowing colloquy occurred between Commissioner Gordon Gray and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer:

Mr. Gordon Gray: "Do you think that the Russian effort to develop this kind of weapon has in any way, as you look back on history, been accelerated by any information they may have gotten one way or another from our own people?"

J. Robert Oppenheimer: "Oh, yes. There is no question. If I can go into that a little bit, first they got information as to our interest essentially through espionage at Berkeley."

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy declared in 1951 that information provided by Dr. Klaus Fuchs and Dr. Pontecorvo had advanced the Soviet nuclear program by at least 18 months. Dr. Pontecorvo was described by the committee as the possessor of a "storehouse of Anglo-American-Canadian atomic projects."¹ On December 13, 1958, he was awarded the Lenin prize in science, the highest decoration in the field. In an interview on June 10, 1956, published in the Moscow Pravda, he significantly called for more "personal contacts between scientists" of all countries.²

In this connection it is relevant to show how Harry Gold, a chemist, was drawn into the Soviet espionage net.

The following is an excerpt from the subcommittee's annual report for 1957:

HOW AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST WAS DRAWN INTO THE WEB OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE

In his appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Harry Gold gave every evidence of being a man of sparkling intelligence, a chemist of proven ability in his field. The subcommittee felt that it would be a service to his fellow scientists and to the American people as a whole to learn how the Soviet espionage apparatus persuaded him to join in its nefarious operations against his native land. What possible arguments or motivation transformed this young American to become, for a time, a traitor to his country? We decided to ask Harry Gold himself to answer this question and we present a summary of his informative reply, dated July 27, 1957. The main propaganda themes are analyzed.

1. *Help for fellow men.*—Soviet agents played on Gold's heartstrings with the humanitarian plea that "our people eat off rough bare boards. You can help them to live a little better, a little more as humans should, by getting us this material." At that time Gold was furnishing the Soviet Union with information regarding the manufacture of chemicals used in the formulation of a whole host of lacquers, varnishes, and synthetic finishes. To get this data, he had to steal from his employer, friend, and benefactor, Dr. Gustav T. Balch, research director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co. But he was assured "it is all for a good end . . . No one is really hurt, only good is being accomplished."

2. *Fight against anti-Semitism and Nazism.*—The fact that Gold was Jewish was utilized to the full by his Soviet superiors. In March-April of 1943, he was due to be drafted into the Army. He made every effort to enter the service. His Soviet mentor, Semen Markovich Semenov, alias Sam, gave him a "go, and God bless you" sendoff with the assurance that the Soviet Union understood his desire to fight fascism. When Gold was rejected by the Army because of hypertension, he was welcomed back by Semenov. In his own words he was "a Harry Gold all the more anxious to aid the Soviet Union in its struggle with the Nazis. I was ready to do any bidding to obey any command." He was told:

"If the Nazis triumph, the Jews are done. Extermination. The Soviet Union is the one unyielding opponent of Hitler's fascism. Therefore, anything that strengthens the Soviet Union helps save the Jews. . . . This was in reality the big drive that kept me so resolutely working in espionage."

¹ Hearings before the Personnel Security Board, Atomic Energy Commission, "In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer," Washington, D.C., Apr. 13, 1954, through May 6, 1954, p. 274.

² New York Times, Mar. 2, 1958, p. 9.

³ New York Times, June 11, 1956, p. 3.

2. *Glance at world future.*—On one occasion after a disappointing failure to secure information from Abe Brothman, a chemical engineer, Semenov and Gold compared notes, as follows:

"We speak of the inherent troubles in attempting to get individuals to supply technical information and of the many disappointments; of the necessary cajoling and flattery; of the importuning and of the deceit; of the promises never meant to be kept; of the outright threats—when required; of the dreary, but apprehensive, waiting on street corners for appointments never kept; of the whole discouraging business. It was deadeningly dull, dirty, sully work, Semenov said, and here we were, I a chemist, happiest when working in a laboratory, and he a mathematician and a mechanical engineer, both pursuing a shabby course we only despised, both longing just to be allowed to do the work we liked and for which we were trained. A dismal job, this espionage, but a vital job, one which had to be done, and by implication we were to be commended for sticking with it. Then, one glorious day in the future, Hitler would be destroyed, there would be peace on earth, and no such depressing endeavor would be required."

4. *Reunion in Moscow.*—On the occasion when Semenov was leaving for Moscow to be replaced by Anatoli Antonovich Kovlev, alias John, Gold was told that "it was not 'goodby'" and that "Surely, when it was all over—this dreadful war, that is—all nations would be friends again and people could travel freely; then I could openly go to the Soviet Union and in Moscow (yes, this city was special) would renew acquaintance with all my old Soviet 'friends' (by which was meant the men who had directed my espionage activities). Oh, we would have a fine old reunion."

5. *United Nations.*—The Soviet conspirators were quick to utilize the organization of the United Nations for their own special purpose. Gold has described how in the spring of 1945, a few months before he was to meet Klaus Fuchs in Santa Fe, he was told, "We're all going to be friends forever right soon now."

6. *Flattery.*—The Russians did not hesitate to resort to outright flattery in order to entice and hold their dupes. Thus, although Gold acted as paymaster for other agents, he was constantly lauded as one who was motivated solely by idealism, one who held paid agents in utter contempt.

7. *Flattery.*—Gold recalled a number of instances where flattery was employed by his superiors. In December 1942 or January 1943, Gold introduced Brothman to Semenov, then under the alias of George, in the Hotel Lincoln in New York City. To impress Brothman, Semenov was introduced as an "important visiting Soviet official." The latter laid the soft soap on thick, praising Brothman's recent technical data as being equivalent to a "full brigade of men." Semenov sought to persuade Brothman to abandon his own firm, Chemurgy Design Corp., and renew working for some large American process company or petroleum refinery. The Russians had an awesome respect for the technical ability of the United States.

In October or November 1943, Gold was awarded the Order of the Red Star by the Soviet Government. In December of the same year he was asked to accept "the most important assignment any agent had ever had." In January 1944, Gold met Klaus Fuchs.

8. *The Asses' Touch.*—When it suited their purpose, Soviet agents could be quite considerate toward their charges. Gold related, by way of illustration, an incident which occurred in mid-1942. Both he and Semenov had just had an aggravating experience with Brothman's procrastinating tactics. Semenov suddenly burst out to Gold:

"Look at you! You not only look like a ghost, you are one. What must your mother think? Come." And we went to a quiet restaurant where I had a sandwich and a couple of drinks; then Semenov put me in a cab, took me to Penn Station, and insisted that I buy a parlor-car ticket to Philadelphia, and left me with firm instructions to stay home over the weekend. Nothing really. Just a decent concern (it seemed), and it worked so beautifully with me.

"Also, on my part, I was enjoined to be certain that, when I visited any of my sources of information, to regularly bring along a small gift. I was told to give much thought to this matter and to make each gift (be it a book, wallet, flowers, candy) reflect a genuine liking and not appear just a routine courtesy gesture."

9. *Tell 'em what they want to hear.*—According to Gold, the simplest and most used strategy of Soviet espionage agents in making converts is "to espouse an incontrovertibly decent cause, one really of solid worth and undeniably correct." The next step is to identify the Soviet Union with this cause. The motto is,

"Let's start them (the gulls) in a small way, any way at all, but let's start. Have them get the habit of working for the Soviet Union." According to this formula it can be readily understood how a scientist might be induced to share his knowledge with a Russian agent on the ground that science is international.

10. *Sworings the disclaimer.*—Gold described how the ordinarily nonaggressive scientist, loyal to his Government, was transformed into a militant rebel and disclaimer. The formula was comparatively simple: "Bolster up the (phantom) of the courageous individual who dares disagree, the man of true moral fiber . . . and from there one can easily go on to a lack of respect for the properly established procedures and authority . . . and then, inevitably, to take matters into one's own hands."

11. *Peace propaganda.*—Gold considered as the Russians deadliest gambit the theme that the Soviet Government holds that all nations must live in peace. Coupled with propaganda that science is being used by the American Government for aggressively warlike purposes, the subversive power of this type of propaganda can be readily realized.

12. *America first.*—The deviousness of Soviet propaganda methods is sharply delineated by the instructions given to Gold by his superiors regarding his attitude toward the United States. He describes this as follows:

"I was always to regard myself as an American citizen, working under cover for the Soviet Union solely because of the obstructive tactics of industrialists and politicians. Even that much-belabored trip to Moscow carried with it the explicit understanding that I was to return to the United States. The Russians nurtured this idea most carefully: Harry Gold—loyal American."

Thus, says Gold, the agents of the Soviet dictatorship operate on "the human soul" of the scientist with the ultimate result that he "becomes willing, even eager, to do any bidding, no matter how loathsome."¹

According to the autobiographical study "In the Name of Conscience, the Testament of a Soviet Secret Agent" by Nikolai Khokhlov, the following instructions were given him by Pavel Anatolyevich Sudoplatov, major general of State Security, chief of the Partisan Administration of NKVD for the recruitment of a network of agents. They furnish a most significant pattern which could be applied to scientists. We quote the general's words in part:

I can give you only one piece of advice—search for those people who would profit from the connection with you. And I don't mean in material blessings. Go search for people who are hurt by fate or nature—the ugly, those suffering from an inferiority complex, craving power and influence but defeated by unfavorable circumstances. Or people who have suffered not so much from hunger and cold but from the humiliation connected with poverty. In cooperation with us, all of these find a peculiar compensation—a sort of secret compensation, and, therefore, more interesting. The sense of belonging to an influential, powerful organization will give them a feeling of superiority over the handsome and prosperous people around them. For the first time in their lives they will experience a sense of importance, a close connection with a power whose limits are unknown even to them. It is sad, indeed, and humanly shallow, but we are obliged to profit from it."

Confronted as we are today with the most critical threat to our national security we have ever faced, we cannot afford to overlook a phase of our relations with certain atomic scientists which has been raised by Dr. Peter L. Giovacchini, clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago and Nobel Prize winner, in an address delivered before the American Psychoanalytic Association in December 1957 at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. Dr. Giovacchini reported that his psychoanalysis of a Nobel Prize-winning nuclear physicist with schizophrenic symptoms had shown the possible connection between genius and madness.

¹ Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, pt. 55, pp. 2814-2815.

² Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Report for 1957, pp. 245-247.

³ "In the Name of Conscience, the Testament of a Soviet Secret Agent" by Nikolai Khokhlov (David McKay Co., Inc., New York, 1959, pp. 21, 166, 166).

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-83086)

FROM : *JEM* SAC, NEW YORK (105-8982)(P)

SUBJECT: *JEM* AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED
IS - R

DATE: 2/2/65

Set forth below for Bureau approval is a characterization of captioned organization:

o/s

[REDACTED]

b7D

o/s

[REDACTED]

DOG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-3-87 BY 3042/pej/ell

EX-100-32

1-100-1254
(Subv. inv.)
Organization
Characterization

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-90311) (SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION)

1 - New York

RGK:cag
(4)

REC-130

105-83086-16

10
18 FEB 8 1965

100-100-32

100-100-32

SUBV. SECTION

Let to BY
WAA/dha
2-10-65

[REDACTED]

DoJ

[REDACTED]

o/s

DoJ

[REDACTED]

DoJ

ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee on November 2, 1953, by HARRY GOLD, confessed atomic spy.

o/s [

LOUIS BUDENZ, former Communist Party (CP) functionary, until his defection in October, 1945, advised in 1951 that [REDACTED] worked at World

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 3/10/62	Investigative Period 12/30/61-2/28/62
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED]		Report made by THOMAS J. DOWLING	Typed By: RCM
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CANADA	

b7c

Report of SA THOMAS J. DOWLING
 dated 12/29/61, at NY.
 NYlet to the Bureau dated 1/12/62.
 NYlet to the Bureau dated 2/27/62.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information obtained from [REDACTED] as outlined in the
 enclosed report was furnished to SA BOYD B. HENRY, JR. by
 [REDACTED]

0/5

*b7c
b7D*

*3042/PWT/CLK 9-3-87
 #801840 ST-102
 contains nothing
 classifiable.*

REC-24

REC-46

EX-10

Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
105-102323-15	16 MAR 14 1962	
Bureau (105-102323) (RM) Legat, Ottawa 1-OS, NYC (RM) 2-Newark (RM) 2-New York (105-50768)		

2 copy to Legat Ottawa
 by routing slip for [REDACTED]
 info action
 date *3-27-62*
 by *Hull*

CONFIDENTIAL
 DATE FORW. *3/27/62*
 HOW FORW. *R/S (105-102323)*
 BY *Hw 1/8*

EXEMPT FROM GDS, Category 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

NY 105-50768

ops

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

NY 105-50768

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7C

o/s

Regarding the Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to the records of the New York County Clerk, the Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since that time as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the United States Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, in the case of HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, on November 22, 1950, Trial Jury, Southern District of New York, found ABRAHAM BROTHMAN guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice and intimidation of a government witness. On November 28, 1950, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000.00 fine on the count charging intimidation of a government witness and two years imprisonment and a \$10,000.00 fine on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

On July 26, 1951, the United States Court of Appeals, Second District, affirmed the conspiracy count, but the count charging intimidation of a government witness was reversed. BROTHMAN was confined to the the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on August 21, 1951, and released on November 5, 1952.

NY 105-50768

NY
NY
Regarding HARRY GOLD, on December 9, 1950,
Federal Judge JAMES F. MC GRANERY, sentenced GOLD to
30 years in a Federal Penitentiary to be designated by the
Attorney General of the United States.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

NY T-9, on

[REDACTED]

b1

c)

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

o/s

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/12/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-86981)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: New York)

Title is marked "Changed" to reflect the full name of subject as obtained through interview.

ReNKairtel to New York, 4/20/67, no copy to Bureau.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. One copy each is being furnished to Philadelphia and Newark for information and two copies are being furnished to Washington Field as they have an outstanding lead.

The NYO is of the opinion that the information in the LHM does not pertain to an espionage operation being run by the Soviet Union in the New York City area based on the NYO's current knowledge of Soviet operations.

It is noted that there are discrepancies in the story as furnished by the subject and it is inconceivable that the Soviets would use a car bearing DPL plates on such an operation, let alone making 15 contacts within a three-month period.

NY T-1 is [REDACTED]

5 ENCLOSURES

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York

JAB: bmp
(7)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D

51 MAY 25 1967

BY

MAY 15 1967
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/89

*CC of Criminal record
New York, a car change
IS-X & IS-R
5/22/67
JPC/dw*

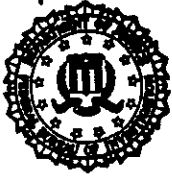
df
4 pg 1 encl - 1

D/S

*b7c
b7D*

105-166489

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-34874-24



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 12, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[Redacted]

b7c

This investigation is predicated on information

[Redacted]

o/s

X

[Redacted]

Refer
Army
Intel

Refer Army Intel

[Redacted]

Refer
Army
NY Intel

[Redacted]

o/s

Refer Army
Intel

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YOUR AGENCY.

105 - 166489 - 1-11000
ENCLOSURE
1, 3 are unclassifiable 3042 out/11/67
9/13/67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/2/67

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

0/5

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

On 4/28/67 at Nikers Island, New York File # 105-86981

by SAS JOHN A. BEHRINGER and HEINRICH VON ECKARDT/jld Date dictated 5/2/67

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-166489)

DATE: 8/8/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-86981) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka *b7c*
IS - R
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet to Bureau 6/23/67; and Philadelphia letter to Bureau 7/31/67.

[REDACTED]

During this interview [REDACTED] also admitted he had given a false date of birth to the Special Agents. *b7c*

Subsequent investigation reflects that [REDACTED] *b7c b7D*

The Identification Division furnished the identification record of [REDACTED] which indicated a long arrest record and reflected [REDACTED] *b7c b7D*

REC 7 105-166489-5

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - New York

JAB:amd,
(3)

XEROX

10 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/2/89 BY 3706PWT/16

15 AUG 9 1967

SOVIET SECTION



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

*let to ACST 8/7/67
21
JAB:amd*

*105-12189-2296
b7c
b7D*

UNREC COPY FILED IN 105-34074-37

NY 105-86981

[REDACTED]

b7D O/S

[REDACTED]

Refer
Agency
INTEL

[REDACTED]

In view of the above summary of information, the NYO feels that [REDACTED] charges of espionage are entirely fictional and were invented to assist him in getting out of prison. [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D O/S

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lee

(S) 103-166489-5
REC-138

BY LIAISON

Date: August 21, 1967

To: EX-113 Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: [REDACTED] b7c
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

*Delivered
8/22/67
[Signature]*

Reference is made to letterhead memoranda made at New York, New York, May 12 and June 23, 1967, previously furnished to you.

chd

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

am tag

[REDACTED]

OK

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JPL:slc (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/17 BY 3042/ent/1/8

50 AUG 25 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

renewed confid dec.

b7c
b7D
[Signatures]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-172604)

DATE: *file + civ* 19, 1968

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-25202) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (S) b1

OO: WFO

Re WFO airtel to Director 1/23/68, captioned as above; Chicago airtel to Director 2/9/68, containing [REDACTED] aka, ESPIONAGE - R"; and Chicago letter and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 2/23/68 in matter entitled [REDACTED] (S) b1 b7 c s

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM and accompanying evaluation memorandum. Two copies of LHM are enclosed for WFO and New York; one copy for Newark for information since [REDACTED] (S) b1

The attached LHM is being classified confidential since [REDACTED] unauthorized disclosure of data obtained from CG T-1 could reasonably result in the identification of the confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. b1

[REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED]

Remaining contacts were made by SA [REDACTED] bc b7d

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM) (INFO) (EX-111)
- (1 - 105-91419)
- 2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (1 - 105-340) b2

JFG:cms
(10)

AGENCY [REDACTED] STATE (RAG, FISD)
 REQ REC'D
 DATE FORW 3/27/68
 HOW FORW S/S
 BY CGS/SX

REC-20
 105-172604-14
 MAR 21 1968
 Classified by 3042 PWT/ik
 Declassify on: OADR 9/11/87
 Removal center 6/80



APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: [REDACTED]

s b1

CROSS WORLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, INC.
Aka. Midwest Book House, Midwest Book Store

OK

[REDACTED]

Refer DOJ

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D ILL

[REDACTED]

Refer DOJ

[REDACTED]

Refer DOJ

SVENCHANSKY was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by HARRY GOLD, confessed atomic spy. U.S.

[REDACTED]

England

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-15456**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 21 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/29; 4/2-3, 4, 12, 13, 24; 5/3, 5/5	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER
TITLE PHILIP ARONBERG, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE - ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants at NY unable to furnish information concerning ARONBERG'S present whereabouts.

*cc-INS
APR
9/10/51
5-26-51*

- P -

DETAILS:

The following persons, all of known reliability, who were formerly engaged in Soviet espionage activities and/or Communist Party activities, were interviewed concerning the subject's activities or present whereabouts:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, HARRY GOLD and Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5 and T-6.

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, was unable to furnish any information in addition to that which she had previously furnished concerning ARONBERG.

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised that he did not know and had never met anyone fitting the description of ARONBERG.

Confidential Informant T-9, of unknown reliability, but who was formerly a Communist Party functionary, advised that he had known ARONBERG from 1923 to 1925, in Chicago and from 1925 to 1928, in New York. Confidential Informant T-9 said that ARONBERG had worked with the garment trades in some capacity, and about 1928 or 1929, was closely associated with EARL BROWDER and

1/5

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Schmitt* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

106-3202-23 RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 27

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5 - New York
50 JUN 12 1951
COPY IN FILE

EX-1
MAY 22 1951
16

NY 65-15456

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed by] 10/5
SA THOMAS G. SPENCER.

HARRY GOLD was interviewed at New York City
by SA JOSEPH C. WALSH.

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT *HARRY Gold*

FILE NO. _____

VOLUME NO. _____

SERIALS

See

References

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File No: See Kof's

Re: Henry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 157	7/12/50	PH TT to HQ	1	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-15
65-58236 165	7/17/50	AQ TT to HQ	1	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-16
65-58236 173	7/27/50	NY Letter to HQ	6	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-17
65-58236 174	7/26/50	PH Rpt to HQ	4	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-18
65-58236 181	8/17/50	NY TT to HQ	3	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-19
65-58236 186	7/18/50	NY TT to HQ	2	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-20
65-58236 204	7/22/50	NY Rpt to HQ	74	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	18-21
65-58236 2072	11/9/53	PH Rpt HQ	1	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	23-2
65-58236 2205	5/20/55	Belmont Memo Boardman	4	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	22-16
	5/27/55	HQ let AAG	1	-		
65-58236 2209	5/23/55	NY AT HQ w/enc	1/342	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	22-17
65-58236 2248	4/9/56	Post let w/enc	1/11	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	23-1
65-58236 231	8/3/50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	-	See J. Rosenberg main file	19-1

453 0 0 0 453 0
rev rel deny ref presumed preserve

File No: SEE REF'S

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or. to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV.
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 234	7/20/50	CV TT to HQ	4	-	SEE J. Rosenberg MAIN file	19-2
65-58236 238	7/22/50	NY TT to HQ	4	-	" " "	19-3
65-58236 2384	10/27/60	PH let HQ	2	-	" " "	9-29
65-58236 241	8/3/50	NY letter to HQ	1	-	" " "	19-4
65-58236 296	7/22/50	Newspaper Article	1	-	" " "	19-5
65-58236 308	8/3/50	NY TT to HQ	3	-	" " "	19-6
65-58236 328	8/7/50	NY Rpt to HQ	276	-	" " "	19-9
65-58236 357	8/7/50	NY TT to HQ	1	-	" " "	19-7
65-58236 366	8/8/50	HQ let to NY	4	-	" " "	19-8
65-58236 375	7/28/50	Asst. Atty. Gen. Let to HQ	1	-	" " "	19-10
65-58236 47	6/16/50	NY TT to HQ	2	-	" " "	18-8
65-58236 493	9/15/50	NY Let to HQ	4	-	" " "	19-11

303 0 0 0 303 0
rev rel deny rel presumed require

File No: SEE REF'S

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV.
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 503	9/8/50	NY Rpt to HQ	104	-	SEE J. Rosenberg MAIN file	19-12
65-58236 532	10/1/50	WFO Rpt to HQ	11	-	" " "	19-13
65-58236 539	10/17/50	PH Rpt to HQ	3	-	" " "	19-14
65-58236 57	6/20/50	NY TT to HQ	2	-	" " "	18-9
65-58236 576	11/17/50	NY TT to HQ	5	-	" " "	19-15
65-58236 609	12/18/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	19-16
	12/19/50	HQ TT NY	1	-		
65-58236 621	12/20/50	PH let HQ	1	-	" " "	19-17
65-58236 634	12/1/50	NY TT HQ	5	-	" " "	20-1
65-58236 640	1/12/51	Lab Rpt w/ encl	2/9	-	" " "	20-2
	1/6/51	NY let HQ	6	-		
65-58236 646	1/2/51	NY Rpt HQ	164	-	" " "	20-3
65-58236 650	1/4/51	NY let HQ	2	-	" " "	20-4
	1/16/51	HQ let NY	1	-		
65-58236 659	1/26/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	20-5

318
rev rel deny rel presumed release

File No: SEE REF'S

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV.
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 67	6/29/50	NY TT to HQ	3	-	SEE J. Rosenberg MAIN file	18-10
65-58236 678	2/1/51	NY let HQ w/enc.	1/3	-	" " "	20-6
65-58236 681	1/29/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	20-7
	2/2/51	HQ memo AG	2	-		
65-58236 682	2/2/51	Memorandum Belmont	1	-	" " "	20-8
65-58236 692	2/1/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	20-9
65-58236 695	7/10/51	NY let HQ	3	-	" " "	20-10
65-58236 720	2/19/51	Memorandum Belmont	3	-	" " "	20-11
65-58236 721	2/15/51	NY TT HQ	2	-	" " "	20-12
65-58236 723	2/19/51	HQ let NY	1	-	" " "	20-13
65-58236 724	2/19/51	AL TT HQ	1	-	" " "	20-14
65-58236 740	2/26/51	NY let HQ	10	-	" " "	20-15
65-58236 741	2/26/51	AL let	4	-	" " "	20-16

36 0 0 0 36 0
 rev rel deny ref preserved preserved

File No: SEE REF'S

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV.
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 751	3/1/51	Hennrich Memo Belmont	2	-	SEE J. Rosenberg MAIN file	20-17
65-58236 752	2/17/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	21-1
65-58236 754	4/26/51	NY TT HQ	4	-	" " "	21-2
65-58236 76	7/7/50	NY Rpt to HQ	45	-	" " "	18-11
65-58236 770	2/20/51	NY TT HQ	2	-	" " "	21-3
65-58236 80	4/16/50	NY TT to HQ	4	-	" " "	18-12
65-58236 804	3/7/51	Hennrich memo Belmont	2	-	" " "	21-5
65-58236 817	3/9/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	" " "	21-6
65-58236 819	3/10/51	AQ let AEC	1	-	" " "	21-7
65-58236 825	3/5/51	NY TT HQ	2	-	" " "	21-8
65-58236 826	3/7/51	NY TT HQ	10	-	" " "	21-9
65-58236 847	3/13/51	NY Rpt HQ	11	-	" " "	21-10

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File No: SEE REF'S Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV.
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 849	3/14/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	SEE J. Rosenberg Main file	21-11
65-58236 851	3/14/51	NY TT HQ	10	-	" " "	21-12
65-58236 852	3/14/51	AG TT HQ	1	-	" " "	21-13
	3/15/51	HQ let NY	1	-		
65-58236 853	3/15/51	NY TT HQ	9	-	" " "	21-14
65-58236 859	3/1/51	AL TT HQ	3	-	" " "	21-15
65-58236 882	3/21/51	NY TT HQ	8	-	" " "	21-16
65-58236 886	3/7/51	NY Rpt HQ	53	-	" " "	21-17
65-58236 892	3/15/51	NY TT HQ	12	-	" " "	21-18
65-58236 901	3/16/51	NY Rpt HQ	41	-	" " "	21-19
65-58236 903	3/28/51	NY TT HQ	8	-	" " "	21-20
65-58236 904	3/28/51	NY TT HQ	13	-	" " "	22-1
65-58236 910	3/19/51	OC Rpt HQ	4	-	" " "	22-2
	3/30/51	HQ let HCC	1	-		

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File No: See Keys

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released		
65-58236 914	3/26/51	NY TT HQ	1	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-3
65-58236 922	3/14/51	NY Rpt HQ	14	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-4
65-58236 929	5/12/51	NY TT HQ	10	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-5
65-58235 942	3/22/51	NY TT HQ	14	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-6
65-58236 947	4/2/51	Ladd Memo HQ	3	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-7
65-58236 952	3/15/51	NY TT HQ	3	-	See J. Rosenberg Main file	22-8
65-58363 32	9/5/50	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	23-3
65-58474 56	12/9/50	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b2 b7c b7D	23-4
65-58744 36	11/17/51	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	23-5
65-58776-31 16	12/31/52	NK let HQ	3	2	b2 b7D 1 copy VA	23-6
65-58805 1091	4/26/50	Belmont Memo Ladd w/level	17/14	-		
	5/1/50	HQ at NY	5	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-19
65-58805 1146	5/10/50	NY Rpt HQ	100	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-20

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File No: See R/p Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 FNV
			Actual	Released		
65-58805 1153	5/15/50	NY TT HQ	2	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-21
65-58805 1179	4/27/50	A & let HQ w/EBF	1/419	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-22
65-58805 1183	5/17/50	Henrich memo Belmont +	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-23
65-58805 1201	5/23/50	Belmont Memo Ladd	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-1
65-58805 1207	5/18/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-2
65-58805 1208	5/23/50	HQ let NY w/encl	1/4	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	2-16
65-58805 1217	5/20/50	HQ let London w/encl	1/7	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-3
65-58805 1234	6/1/50	HQ TT London	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-4
65-58805 1251	6/1/50	Tracy Memo to Tolson w/R/s	1/1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-5
65-58805 1253	5/25/50	Ottawa let HQ w/encl	1/5	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-6
65-58805 1280	5/31/50	Keary Memo to Belmont +	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-7
65-58805 1292	6/1/50	AL let HQ w/encl	2/3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-8

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-58805 1299	6/7/50	DE Rpt HQ	4	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-9
65-58805 1303	6/9/50	IP let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-10
65-58805 1310	6/8/50	SL let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-11
65-58805 1322	6/15/50	BT Rpt HQ	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-12
65-58805 1324	5/26/50	London let HQ w/EBF	1/28	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	83-1
65-58805 1329	6/19/50	H O let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-13
65-58805 1333	6/19/50	NH let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-14
65-58805 1353	6/29/50	HQ let London	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-15
65-58805 1357	6/21/50	LA let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-16
65-58805 1384	7/6/50	NH let HQ	4	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	15-31
65-58805 1385	7/5/50	PH let HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-17
65-58805 1395	5/24/50	London Cable to HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	83-5

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
65-58805 1406	5/11/50	Ladd Memo Director	2	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-18
65-58805 1412	6/6/50	Lamphear Memo Director w/ encl's	1/27/194	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-19
65-58805 1416	7/28/50	Nichols Memo Tolson	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-20
65-58805 1454	10/10/50	NY Rpt HQ	40	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	24-21
65-58805 1455	10/10/50	PH Rpt HQ	31	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	25-1
65-58805 1469	11/27/50	DZ Rpt HQ	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	25-2
65-58805 1489	1/22/51	NY Rpt HQ	5	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	25-3
65-58805 1499	2/28/51	Belmont Memo Ladd	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	25-4
65-58805 1515	9/15/51	r/s and encl	1/3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	25-5
65-58805 16	10/1/49	NY TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	not in Book
65-58805 194	2/13/50	Ladd Memo to Director w/ encl	1/1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-8
65-58805 201	2/11/50	NY TT HQ	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-9

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rev rel done rel preserved program

File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 FmV
			Actual	Released		
65-58805 409	2/24/50	PH TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-10
65-58805 440	2/24/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-11
65-58805 446	2/22/50	BS let HQ	29	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-12
65-58805 634	3/7/50	CI let HQ	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	69-7
65-58805 642	3/9/50	NY RPT HQ	126	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-13
65-58805 752	3/20/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-15
65-58805 805	2/17/50	BS TT HQ	3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-16
65-58805 927	3/23/50 4/3/50	AAC let HQ 116. 2.1 AAC	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	90-4
65-58805 928	2/16/50	NY let HQ w/enc	12/5	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	2-15
65-58805 929	2/20/50	NY let HQ w/enc	19/3	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-17
65-58805 958	3/31/50	PH TT HQ	1	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	23-18
65-58805 999	2/14/50	NY let HQ	7	-	See K. Fuchs Main file	5-30

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rev rel deny rel presumed improve

File No: See Rpts

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
65-58819 5	8/12/51	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	25-6
65-58842 22	7/3/50	PH Rpt HQ	1	1	b1	25-7
65-58842 45	11/4/50	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	25-8
65-58915 30	11/16/51	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b1 b2 b7c b7D	25-9
65-58915 40	1/5/52	NY Rpt HQ	4	-	See J. Rosenberg	25-10
65-58915 47	2/28/52	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b1 b7c b7D	25-11
65-58915 53	4/1/52	NY Rpt HQ	12	-	See J. Rosenberg	25-12
65-59085 53	11/13/51	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b1 b7D	27-5
65-59085 87	4/13/51	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	27-6
65-59095 184	6/8/50	WFO Rpt HQ	1	1		27-7
65-59095 190	6/13/50	PH Rpt HQ	1	1		27-8
65-59095 580	4/14/52	PH Rpt HQ	1	1	b2 b7c b7D	27-10

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 IN /
			Actual	Released		
65-59118 31	6/8/50	NY TT HQ	1	0	b7c b7D refer Air Force	27-11
65-59118 39	6/15/50	NY Rpt HQ	2	1	b7c b7D 1pg w/ to Air Force	27-12
65-59118 40X	7/7/50	NY let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	27-13
65-59118 53	10/26/50	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	27-14
65-59122 109	7/14/50	PH let HQ	1	1	b1	27-15
65-59122 202	3/26/51	CG let HQ	1	1	b1	27-18
65-59122 192	3/13/51	CG let HQ	1	0	refer DOE b1 b7c b7D	27-16
65-59122 198	3/22/51	CG let HQ	1	1	b1	27-17
65-59122 256	3/30/51	AG TT HQ	1	1	b1 b7c b7D	5-32
65-59181 100	6/5/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	See T. Black Main File 78 (3)	28-7
65-59181 110	6/15/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (5)	28-9
65-59181 103	6/13/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (2)	28-8

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File No: See Rpts Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INJ
			Actual	Released		
65-59181 108	6/15/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	See T. Black Main file 78 (4)	5-33
65-59181 112	6/16/50	PH TT HQ w/enc.	-	-	" " " (10/10)	28-10
65-59181 113	6/16/50	NY TT HQ	-	-	" " " (2)	28-11
65-59181 115	6/16/50	NK TT HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	28-12
65-59181 119	6/17/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (5)	28-13
65-59181 141	6/19/50	NY TT to HQ, NK, PH	-	-	" " " (6)	28-14
65-59181 15	6/12/50	NK Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (33)	27-21
65-59181 150	6/21/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (9)	28-16
65-59181 156	6/22/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (7)	28-17
65-59181 17	6/15/50	Belmont Me. id Gold	-	-	" " " (1)	28-5
65-59181 182	7/20/50	NK Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (76)	28-18
65-59181 183	7/26/50	PH Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (227)	29-1

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File No: See Refs

Re: HARRY GOLD

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 T, V
			Actual	Released		
65-59181 20	6/13/50	PH let to HQ	-	-	See T. Block Main File 78 (1)	27-22
65-59181 203	6/28/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (4)	29-2
65-59181 205	6/21/50	BS TT HQ	-	-	" " " (3)	29-3
65-59181 207	6/19/50	NK TT HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	29-4
65-59181 208	6/18/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (3)	29-5
65-59181 21	6/16/50	PH let HQ	-	-	" " " (4)	27-23
65-59181 212	6/16/50	NK TT HQ	-	-	" " " (2)	29-6
65-59181 215	6/27/50	PH TT HQ	-	-	" " " (8)	29-7
65-59181 217	6/23/50	NY TT HQ	-	-	" " " (2)	29-8
65-59181 247	8/3/50	PH let HQ	-	-	" " " (4)	29-9
	8/11/50	HQ let PH	-	-	" " " (1)	
65-59181 248	8/4/50	SC Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (4)	29-10
65-59181 255	8/21/50	PH let HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	29-12

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59181 264	8/23/50	NK Rpt HQ	-	-	See T. Blain Main file TK (11)	29-13
65-59181 265	8/24/50	NY Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (13)	29-14
65-59181 267	9/13/50	PH let HQ w/ LHM	-	-	" " " (12)	29-15
65-59181 287	1/16/51	PH let HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	29-16
65-59181 288	1/17/51	NY Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (9)	29-17
65-59181 291	1/15/51	newspaper clipping	-	-	" " " (1)	30-1
65-59181 292	1/16/51	Ladd Memo to Director	-	-	" " " (3)	30-2
65-59181 299	3/22/51	PH let HQ w/ LHM	-	-	" " " (13)	30-3
65-59181 304	4/26/51	PH Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (7)	30-4
65-59181 313	8/10/51	PH Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (14)	30-5
65-59181 324	1/17/52	PH let HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	30-6
65-59181 393	5/9/56	Transcript of hearings	-	-	" " " (20)	30-7

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File No: See Rpts

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59181 69	7/3/50	NY Let HQ	-	-	See T. Black Main file 78 (1)	28-1
65-59181 70	6/26/50	SE Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (16)	28-2
	6/27/50	SE Let HQ	-	-	" " " (1)	
65-59181 77	7/7/50	BA Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (10)	28-3
65-59181 85	7/13/50	NY Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (35)	28-4
65-59181 95	7/14/50	PS Rpt HQ	-	-	" " " (7)	28-6
65-59183 103	6/16/50	PG TT HQ	1	1		30-13
	6/20/50	HQ TT AL, PH, PG	1	1		
65-59183 20	6/2/50	PH TT HQ	7	7	b1	30-10
65-59183 200	6/24/50	AL Rpt HQ	22	20	b1 2pgs refer state	30-14
65-59183 228	6/28/50	NK Rpt HQ	3	3	b7c b7d	30-15
65-59183 231	6/12/50	PH TT HQ	11	11		30-16
65-59183 232	6/16/50	AV TT HQ	2	2		30-17
65-59183 240	6/26/50	PH Rpt HQ	25	25		30-18

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3-10

File No: See Refs Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-59183 ✓ 253	6/30/50	NY let HQ	1	1	b7D
✓ 297	6/30/50	RV let HQ	19	19	b7C, b7D
✓ 312	6/21/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	

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File No: See Refs

Re: Hanny Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 248	6/28/50	CI Rpt HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	30-19
65-59183 25	6/6/50	HQ TT PH	2	2		30-11
65-59183 298	6/30/50	AL Rpt HQ	50	49	b7c b7D 1 pg refer state	51-2
65-59183 3	6/2/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	b1 b7c b7D	30-9
65-59183 302	7/5/50	PG Rpt HQ	14	14	b1 b7c b7D	31-3
65-59183 309	6/23/50	AL TT HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	75-2
65-59183 314	6/23/50	PG TT HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	31-6
65-59183 327	6/14/50	BU TT HQ	3	3	b7D	31-7
65-59183 334	6/19/50	Hummer Memo Belmont	1	1	b7c b7D	31-8
65-59183 337	6/18/50	AL TT HQ	1	1		31-9
65-59183 343	6/19/50	AL Rpt HQ w/ Lab work sheet	2/1	2/1		31-10
65-59183 349	6/21/50	PH AL HQ	1	1		31-11

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File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	25 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 372	8/4/50 7/17/50	HQ at HQ KX at HQ	2 7	2 7		31-12
65-59183 373	7/14/50	NY Let HQ	3	2	b7c b7D refer Army	31-13
65-59183 374	7/1/50	PA Let HQ	1	1		31-14
65-59183 382	6/23/50	PA TT HQ	2	2		31-15
65-59183 390	2/13/50	NY TT HQ	2	2		32-1
65-59183 399	4/21/50	KX TT HQ	2	2		32-2
65-59183 410	7/20/50	KX Let HQ	4	4	b7c b7D	32-3
65-59183 440	7/21/50	NY Let HQ	4	4	b7c b7D	32-5
65-59183 456	7/12/50	PH TT HQ	1	1		32-7
65-59183 463	8/1/50 7/21/50	HQ Lab Let PH PH Let HQ w/encl	1 1	1 1	See Gold 65-57449-NR of 6/23	32-8
65-59183 480	6/15/50	PG TT HQ	2	2		32-9
65-59183 481	6/12/50	BU TT HQ	3	3		32-10
443	6/15/50	press release	2	2	b7c b7D	

37 in 36 rel Army, ref presumed release FBI/DOJ

File No: See R/p Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 491	6/14/50	CT TT HQ	1	1	b7c b7d	32-11
65-59183 492	7/31/50	BU let HQ	1	1	b7c b7d	32-12
65-59183 496	6/12/50	PH let HQ	5	-	Disposition in Gold 65-57449-NR after 347	32-13
65-59183 514	8/10/50	BU Rpt HQ	18	18	b7c b7d	32-14
65-59183 520	8/18/50	KX let HQ	1	1		32-15
521	8/7/50	PH Rpt HQ	12	12	b7c b7d	
527	8/12/50	Bureau memo to HQ	1	1		32-17
65-59183 535	8/13/50	AT Rpt HQ	3	3		5-34
65-59183 546	8/17/50	KX TT HQ	1	1	b3 rule 6e	32-18
65-59183 552	8/16/50	KX Rpt HQ	25	25	b7c b7d	32-19
65-59183 558	8/15/50	AL let HQ	1	1		32-20
65-59183 565	8/23/50	AL Rpt HQ	2	2		33-1
65-59183 567	9/2/50	note from Director + 2 encl. news paper article	2	2		33-2

73 68 0 0 5 0
rev rel deny rel presumed preproc

File No: See Refs Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or. to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 576	8/29/50	SA Rpt HQ	2	0	b7c b7D refer to ARMY	33-3
65-59183 584	9/13/50	KX Rpt HQ	2	2		33-✓
65-59183 589	9/12/50	PH Rpt HQ	3	3		335
65-59183 595	9/19/50	PG Rpt HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	33-6
65-59183 60	6/15/50	KX Rpt HQ	4	4	b2 b7c b7D	30-12
65-59183 607	9/25/50	KX Rpt HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	33-7
65-59183 614	9/27/50	NY Rpt. HQ	6	6	b7c b7D	33-8
65-59183 621	10/16/50	AL Rpt HQ	2	2		33-9
65-59183 625	10/16/50	AL Rpt HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	33-10
65-59183 637	11/4/50	KY Rpt HQ	9/2	9/2	b7c b7D	33-11
65-59183 638	11/4/50	BU Rpt HQ	1	1		33-12
65-59183 641	11/17/50	AL Rpt HQ	2	2		33-13

39 37 0 2 0 0
 rev rel deny ref presumed person

File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75-7w ✓
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 656	12/19/50	AL Rept HQ	5	3	b7c b7D 2 pg w/for DOJ	33-14 ✓
65-59183 670	2/5/51	NK let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	33-15 ✓
65-59183 671	2/9/51	BU Rept HQ	6	6	b7c b7D	33-16
65-59183 686	4/17/51	NO let HQ	4	4	b7c b7D	33-17
65-59183 688	4/30/51	AL let HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	33-18
65-59183 689	5/15/51	Henrich Memo Belmont	3	3	b7c b7D	33-19
65-59183 693	6/26/51	NO let HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	33-20
65-59183 694	6/29/51	SA. Rept HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	33-21
65-59183 698	7/18/51	AT let HQ	2	2	b7c, b7D	33-22
65-59183 702	8/10/51	KX let HQ w/enc	1/2	1/2		33-23
65-59183 723	3/5/52	KX let HQ & SBF	1/15	1/15		34-1
65-59183 766	12/22/53	WFO let HQ	2	2		34-2

50 48 0 2 0 0
 new rel deny w/ presumed prepare
 FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-59190

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59183 786	5/7/56	AL Let HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	34-3
65-59183 787	5/7/56	AL Rpt HQ	3	3	b7c b7D b1	34-3
65-59183 787	5/14/56	AL Let HQ	3	3	b1	34-4
65-59183 804	11/17/61	AL Let HQ	2	2	b1	5-3
65-59183 807	2/28/62	AL Rpt HQ	3	3	b1	5-36
65-59190 13	8/4/50	PH Rpt HQ	5	5		34-8
65-59190 28	12/15/50	M/L Let HQ	1	1		34-9
65-59190 31	12/18/50	PH Let HQ	1	1		34-10
65-59190 33	1/17/51	M/L Rpt HQ	4	4	b1	34-11
65-59190 35	5/23/51	NY Let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	34-13
65-59190 36	7/23/51	NK Let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	34-14
65-59190 37	8/13/51	NY Let HQ	1	1		34-15
65-59190 38	1/5/52	NK Let HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	34-16

31 31 0 0 0 0
 rev rel deny ref presumed preproc

File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-59190 42	4/2/52	NY Ret HQ	1	1	b7D	34-17
65-59190 42	4/29/52	HQ Ret NY	1	1		34-17
65-59190 42	4/2/52	NY Ret HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	34-17
65-59190 42	5/16/52	HQ Ret NY	1	1		34-17
65-59190 43	5/29/52	NY Ret HQ	3	3	b1 b7c b7D	34-18
65-59190 43	7/8/52	HQ Ret NY	6	5	b1 b7c b7D	34-18
65-59190 44	5/29/52	NY Ret HQ	1	1		34-19
65-59190 5	7/1/50	AL Ret HQ	2	2	b1	34-5
65-59190 7	6/29/50	PH TT HQ	3	-	Disposition in Gold 65-57449-NR after 347	34-6
65-59190 9	6/30/50	PH TT HQ	2	2		34-7

21 17 1 0 3 0
rev rel deny ref presumed paper

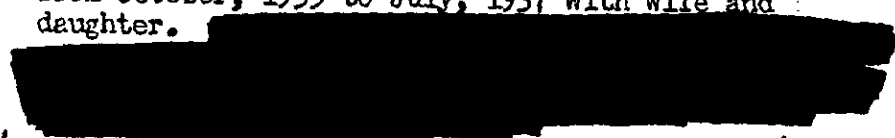
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **NY 65-15037 RMJ**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3;5/4,5; 7/13;8/18,21, 23/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT W. COHOLAN
TITLE ARSHAK ARMENAKOVICH VARTANIAN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE TOP SECRET <i>log 3 P1, only</i>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:			

Subject resided 789 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, NY from October, 1935 to July, 1937 with wife and daughter.



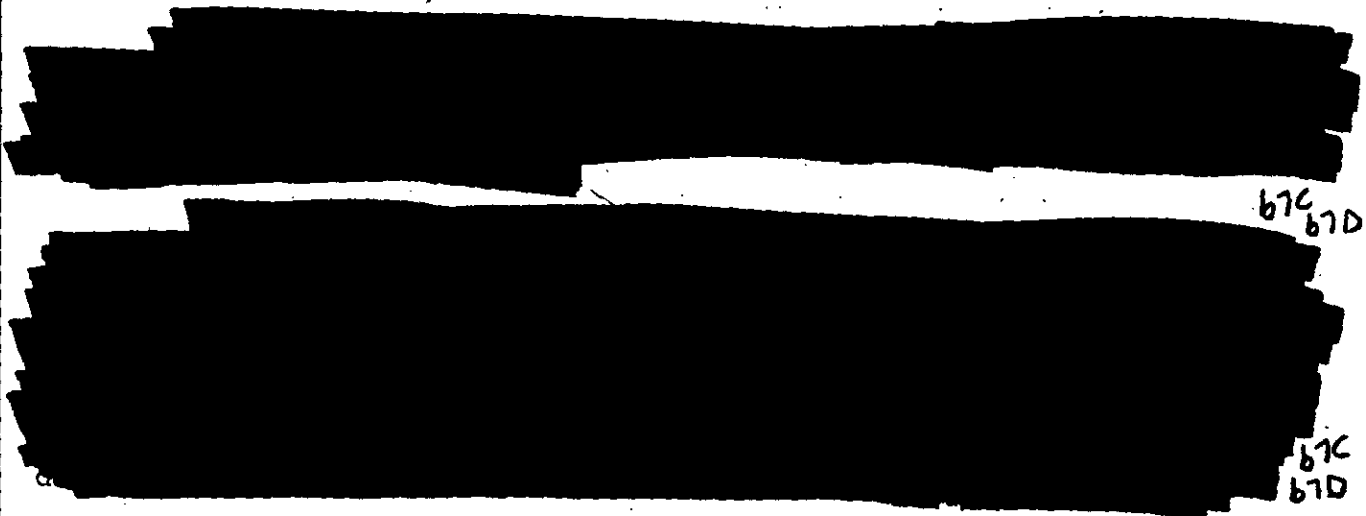
*10-23-50
No dissemination
necessary?
EMV*

*304/PWT/cls pgs. 1,2,3 are only pgs. reviewed
& contain no classified information
5-26-87 #761840 - P -*

*010 2
010 3
b7D*

*W. H. A.
P. 2
V. 2
K. 2*

DETAILS:



It will be noted that subject advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he also resided at 704 Morse Avenue in February, 1935. A check of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED R 207 NOV 10 1960		ENCLOSURE	RECORDED - 46
Classified by <i>221</i> Exempt from GDS, Category <i>1</i> Date of Declassification <i>24-9-96</i>		INDEXED - 46	

NY 65-15037

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised SA T. Scott Miller, Jr. on August 18, 1950 that although subject's photograph resembled unknown subject "FRED", GOLD'S Soviet principal from late 1938 to September, 1939, the two individuals were not identical.

By letter dated April 14, 1950 the Cleveland Office advised that ARCHIE W. LINN, former Export Manager, Cleveland Pneumatic Tube Company, had died several years ago and that the records maintained by that firm failed to mention subject.

The Kansas City Office advised as of May 12, 1950 that officials of the Boeing Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kansas, had no additional information concerning the subject.

The Los Angeles Office advised on June 2, 1950 that officials of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Downey, California, had no knowledge concerning missing or stolen plans at Vultee Aircraft in 1937.

9/5
The Los Angeles Office furnished two photographs of some of the members of the Soviet Delegation who visited Vultee. These photographs were furnished by [redacted] who identified an individual appearing in each photograph as being VARTANIAN. However, an examination of these photographs reflects that the individual referred to by [redacted] as being VARTANIAN is not the subject. VARTANIAN does not appear in either photograph and the identity of the individuals appearing in the photographs is not known.

b7c b7D

By letter dated July 13, 1950 the Washington Field Office was requested to check the records of the Office of Naval Inspector, Washington, D. C. to ascertain whether photographs of PETER I. BARANOV and A. A. VARTANIAN were available.

[redacted]

b7c b7D

[redacted]

b7c b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-10 (1-10-50)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

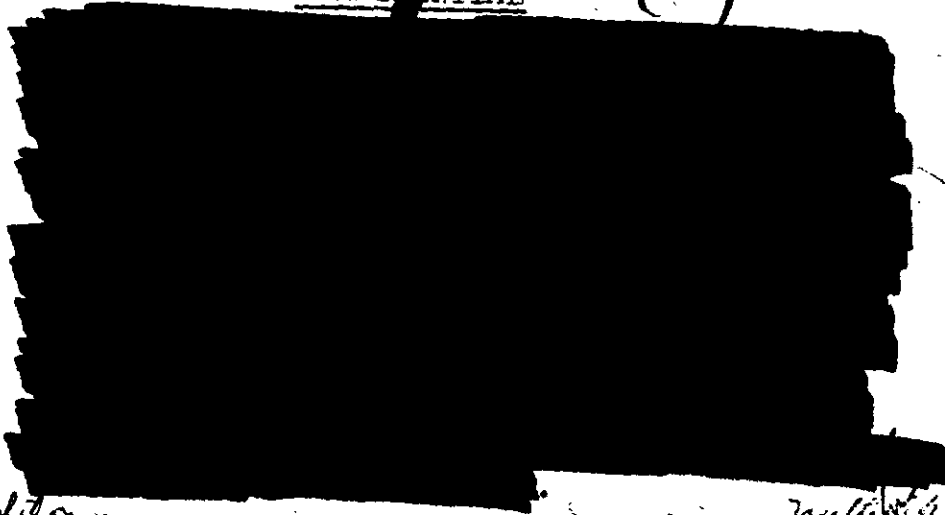
NY FILE NO.

AS 65-14994

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/9/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/14; 10/19, 23, 27, 30, 31; 11/7, 8-10, 15, 16, 18, 21; 12/5/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT L. SCHWARTZ
TITLE NIKOLAI SEMENOVICH SKVORTSOV			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL (K.S.)



o/s
AGENCY Cia - Attn Angleton
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 8-14-63
HOW FORW. BY LIAISON
BY 4/17/63

- P -

G.I.R. - 1 67D

DETAILS: At New York



67D

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3842 FWJ/KAS 5-26-87
pgs. 1, 17, 20 only pgs reviewed &
contain no classified information
#861840

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
5 - Bureau of this report (4)		65-58474-56 RECORDED INDEXED - 22 EX-123 DEC 10 1950
2 - Washington Field (Info.)		
2 - Los Angeles (Info.)		
2 - San Francisco (Info.) (65-4256)		
2 - New York		

DEC 27 1950

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NY 65-14994

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

ols [ b7D
 b7D

Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, advised SA JOSEPH C. WALSH on October 27, 1950, after viewing a photograph of the subject, that the subject was unknown to him.

Copies of instant report are being forwarded to the San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Offices for information purposes only.

NY 65-14994

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (cont'd.)

O/S

- T-8 [REDACTED] b2 b7D
- T-9 [REDACTED] b7C b7D
- T-10 An anonymous source
- T-11 [REDACTED] b7C b7D
- T-12 [REDACTED] b2 b7D
- T-13 [REDACTED] b7C b7D
- T-14 HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT L. SCHWARTZ, at New York, 10/25/50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-15028** GE

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/9; 12/1, 6, 14, 20, 22, 27; 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 8/51	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT M. KANE
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT; [REDACTED] (S) b1			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

copy mt.
2
3
4
5
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9

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Dr. HARRY PHILLIPS continues dental practice at 106 East 41 Street, NYC, and residence at 35-46 74 Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, NY.

[REDACTED] Contacts with additional informants, negative. [REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] and Selective Service records, at NYC, negative with respect to surname, [REDACTED] (S) b1

O/S

8-18400V
Classified by 304 PNT/ [REDACTED] (S) b1
Declassify on: OADR 5/25/87
Ag 1. #3 only reviewed for Rosenberg

DETAILS:

27 7 1.30.51
27 7 28

(TS) [REDACTED] were checked, with negative results. b1

(TS) [REDACTED] The records of the Selective Service were also checked, with respect to the surname b1 [REDACTED] but these records failed to reveal any pertinent information.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Edward Schneider

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-58744-36 SE 7

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- 3 New York

JAN 20 1951

INDEXED - 115

RECORDED - 115

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COPY IN FILE

NY 65-15028

ds
[REDACTED] b7D
It is noted that this information was obtained on a confidential basis and is not to be made public, except in the usual proceedings upon the issuance of a subpoena.

Informants

HARRY GOLD, self-admitted former Soviet Agent, advised SA JOSEPH C. WALSH that he was unable to identify photographs of Dr. HARRY and Mrs. EMMA PHILLIPS.

[REDACTED] advised SA JOHN P. DALY that he too was unable to identify photographs of the PHILLIPS. b7C b7D

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability was also unable to furnish any information concerning the PHILLIPS.

ds
In a letter dated November 20, 1950, the Los Angeles office advised that [REDACTED] was unable to identify Dr. HARRY and Mrs. EMMA PHILLIPS. b7C b7D

The photographs were also displayed to Confidential Informants T-3 and T-4, of known reliability, with negative results.

In a letter dated November 25, 1950, the Baltimore office advised that the photographs were displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who advised that he had never known or heard of the PHILLIPS.

In a letter dated November 20, 1950, the PHILADELPHIA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58776)

DATE: 12/31/52

FROM : SAC, Newark (65-4005)

SUBJECT: CLANDESTINE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
POTENTIAL OPERATORS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ESPIONAGE - R

Re Newark letter dated 6/2/52.

There are set forth below the names of reported Communist Party sympathizers or individuals concerning whom investigation indicates possible disloyalty. These individuals reside in the Newark Division area and possess knowledge, training or employment in a field wherein their knowledge could be utilized by the Communists or Soviets for the establishment of radio transmission or receiving stations for clandestine communications.

Tabbed for DETCOM
ABRAHAM APPLE
Newark File 100-20913
Bufile 100-252103
Residence: 2180 So. Olden Ave.,
Trenton, N. J.

*A total of 13 individuals
Security Index cards
on report of these persons*

Employment: Hammond Iron Works, Edgely, Pa.
CP member in past, formerly Mercer County Membership Director.
Served U. S. Navy as Radio Technician First Class. on 7/17/46 advised he was studying for a Commercial Radio License.
Security Index Card maintained on APPLE.

*Five tabbed for DETCOM
CONSPIRACY or BOTH
1/12/53*

ds
ABRAHAM BERMAN
Newark File 100-24946
Bufile 100-311014
CP member according to informants
Residence: Apt. C-17, 23-25 Church St.,
Paterson, N. J.

Classified by _____
Declassify on: OADR

Attended Rutgers University 1951-1952 as a student of radio engineering. Owns and operates radio and television repair shop at 248 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J. No Security Index Card maintained.

*b2
b7D*

A

*Pages 1, 3, 4 only reviewed
for Rosenberg info UNCLASSIFIED*
REGISTERED MAIL 3042 PNT/INDEXED-141
6/3/87 8-1840CN

RECORDED-141

65-58776-31-16

JAN 6 1953

RTV

BFJ:mes/hp

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486 NOV 16 1960

JAN 15 1953

700 1500

Letter to Director, FBI
NK 65-4005

12/31/52

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

o/s
GEORGE WILLIAM GOULD
Newark File 100-34734
Bufile 100-395155
Residence: 61 Columbia Ave.,
Newark, N. J.

According to informants, GOULD was active in the YCL, associated with CP members and is presently active in the UERMWA. Upon interview was uncooperative. Employed by the Eisler Engineering Company, Newark, N. J., and, according to Veterans Administration records, [REDACTED]

Index Card maintained.

No Security

o/s
ELSIE NEWMAN KAGAN
Newark File 100-23336
Bufile 100-281221
Residence: 22 Charles Street,
East Orange, N. J.

Not tabbed. VA

Present occupation is housewife. Identified by informants as a former member of the CP and occupation was as a junior radio engineer. Security Index Card maintained.

FRED J. KITTY
Newark File 65-4133
Bufile 100-367116
Residence: 17 Burchfield Avenue,
Cranford, N. J.

DETCOM

In Espionage Sec
Admitted Young Communist League member and a friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MICHAEL SEDORVICH. Is an electronics engineer and an expert on the radio. Security Index Card maintained.

o/s
SAMUEL KOPELSON
Newark File 100-35295
Bufile 100-336099
Residence: 34 Hill Road,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Identified by informants as a CP member. Presently employed at Elizabeth Iron Works, Union, N. J., and was a radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director, FBI
NK 65-4005

12/31/52

CONFIDENTIAL

operator aboard a Merchant Marine vessel during World War II.
No Security Index Card maintained.

o/s
IRVING RICHARD TAYLOR
Newark File 100-36852
Bufile unknown
Residence: 301 Branch Brook Drive,
Belleville, N. J.

According to informants, was part of an inner circle of CP members of the UOPWA at Federal Telecommunication Laboratories. Presently employed by that company as an electronics engineer. No Security Index Card maintained.

JEROME HENRY MANHEIM
Newark File 100-36110
Bufile 100-368967
Residence: 125-A Davey Street,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Informants advise subject believed to be a Communist, was associated with THOMAS A. FEINBERG, whose name was furnished HARRY GOLD by DAVID GREENGLASS, convicted espionage agents, as a possible espionage recruit at Los Alamos. Electronics engineer and formerly employed at the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Nutley, N. J. MANHEIM's wife, SYLVIA REVA MANHEIM, formerly employed CP Headquarters, New York City, 1945. No Security Index Card maintained.

o/s
GLENN PETERS
Newark File 100-35784

Is an official of the UPWA-CIO, Local 200, allegedly Communist dominated, is on the Labor Advisory Committee of the CRC and is a Worker subscriber. Attended University of Washington, majored in electrical engineering and worked part-time in radio shops. Also attended U. S. Army Service Schools and radio and radar during World War II. Presently employed as an instructor at the Pierce School of Radio and Television, New York City. Attends New York University and studies electrical engineering. No Security Index Card maintained.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

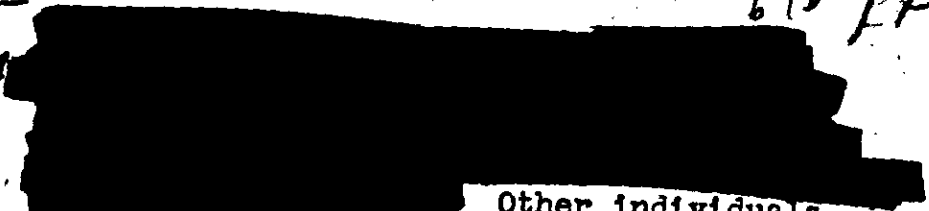
NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-93482 GMM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/2/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/11, 15, 23; 6/12; 7/2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 18/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. TIERNEY, JR.
TITLE CHANGED HEATRICE SYLVIA FRIEDMAN, aka Bee Fredmann			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*Ag 1910 Newark
5/28/57 3042 Prot/Ch
NY: 86-1840C
Kamberg
Conf #3
0/5
not included
of receipt*



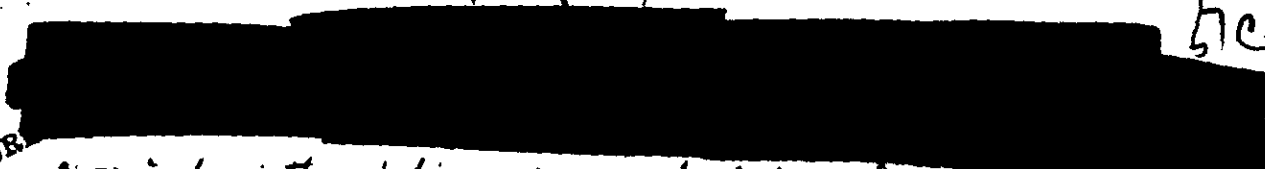
Other individuals familiar with UNRRA activities do not recall subject. Derogatory information concerning subject and individual possibly identical with subject set out. Background data obtained from T-16 set out. (u)

- P -

DETAILS:

0/5

The title of this case is being changed to include the name HEATRICE SYLVIA FRIEDMAN inasmuch as subject was known to Confidential Informant T-16, of known reliability, by this name. (u)



ENCLOSURE

NOTE: info. in this report is superseded by data in Ser 38

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schertz</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-58817-5	SE 11
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1 - Los Angeles (Info)			
(Continued)			

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51 SEPT 1951
R 12
SEP 17 1961

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

o/s

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

*Project
Hank
by in
having
person*

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

(u)

It may be noted that KORCHIEN has been interviewed on several occasions during 1950 by the Los Angeles Office concerning his association with BROTHMAN, who according to HARRY GOLD, recently convicted Soviet espionage agent.

(u)

NY 100-93482

was also engaged in Soviet espionage activities. (u)

It is to be noted that BROTHMAN was recently convicted in Federal Court on a charge of obstructing justice in connection with a Grand Jury inquiry in New York. (u)

[REDACTED] (u) b7D

[REDACTED] (u) b7C

It is to be noted that O. JAMES HICKS is identical with OTHO J. HICKS, Executive Director of the United Seamen's Service, 39 Broadway, New York City. (u)

u/c [REDACTED] (u)

[REDACTED] (u) b7C

[REDACTED] (u) b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 31, 1950

no FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa [redacted] (TS) b1

ESPIONAGE - R.
(Bufile 65-58842)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re New York letter dated July 6, 1950. (u)

On July 17, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown photographs of ZALMON DAVID FRANKLIN and LLOYD CLEL KINCHEN by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN. (u)

GOLD said he had never seen or met either FRANKLIN or KINCHEN. This matter is considered RUC. (u)

RGJ:TES
65-4277

cc: New York (65-15123)

5/27/87
Classified by 3042 RWT/clm
Declassify on: OADR
86-1840 CV md

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 102

INDEXED - 102

65-58842-22

AUG 3 1950

EX-71

8
Pfont

55 AUG 7 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-7
(1-10-4)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

TOP SECRET

HMT
NY FILE NO. **65-15123**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/4/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/23-28, 30/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT M. KANE
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, with alias		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

[Large redacted area]

o/s

67D 2-1

(S) b1 (TS)

-P-

DETAILS: Residence:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that as of June 1, 1950, ZALMOND DAVID FRANKLIN's address was 73 Fifth Street, Highland, New Jersey. *(u)*

[Redacted area]

67D

(u)

5/27/87
Classified by *3022 Patten*
Declassify on: OADR
pgs 1, 2 and 3 only
Re. 86-1820CV

MR. ZALMOND DAVID

1-cc retained by Sec'y of State (10/2/54)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
⑤ Bureau (65-58842)	<i>[Signature]</i>	65-57942-45	NOV 6 1950
2-Los Angeles (65-15015)			
2-Newark			
1-San Francisco (Inf.)			
2-Washington Field (65-5338)			
3-New York			
COPIES DESTROYED # 879 NOV 12 1950			
COPY IN FILE			
TOP SECRET			

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03 NOV 16 1950

NY 65-15123

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (u)

b7D

It is noted that the above information was received from Confidential Informant T-3 on a confidential basis and cannot be used in court without the issuance of a subpoena. (u)

c/s

[REDACTED] (u)

b7D

[REDACTED] (u)

b7D

Informants:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet agent, advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on July 25, 1950, that she was unable to identify a photograph of FRANKLIN. (u)

PAUL and HEDE MASSING, also former Soviet agents, advised that they, too, were unable to identify a photograph of FRANKLIN. (u)

In a letter dated July 31, 1950, the Philadelphia office advised that HARRY GOLD, who has recently plead guilty to a charge of espionage, stated that he was not acquainted with FRANKLIN. (u)

c/s

It is noted that PAUL CROUCH and WILLIAM ODELL NOWELL, both of whom were formerly prominent in Communist activities, have been previously interviewed concerning FRANKLIN, CROUCH by the Miami office and NOWELL by the Detroit office and neither was able to identify FRANKLIN. (u)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILE NO.

AMP

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 16 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3,5,9,11,15,16,26,29,20/51	REPORT MADE BY REX I. SHRODER
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Was: [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

CI T-1 furnished additional information concerning subject. Possibility that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] mentioned by T-1. Information concerning persons named LARIN set out. BUDENZ interviewed re MORRIS CHILDS. [REDACTED]

8/9/78
 Classified by 4159
 Exempt From GDS Category 2/3
 Date of Declassification - Indefinite
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 342
 Declassify on: OADR
 16, 7 and 11
 reviewed re # 86-184

DETAILS: OTHERWISE [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, (this information is not to be disseminated outside of the Bureau) advised that [REDACTED]

T-1 also advised that on January 23, 1945 [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE Class 9-7-78	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 97 INDEXED - 97 NOV 19 1951 165-58915-3 120
COPIES DESTROYED R458 NOV 17 1960 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (65-58915) 1-Chicago (65-3618) (Info.) 1-Los Angeles (65-4779) (Info.) 1-San Francisco (Info.) 1-Washington Field (Info.) 3-New York (65-15124)		

015

67D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

67D

Confidential Informants T-11, T-12, T-13 and T-14, all of known reliability, and all self-confessed former Soviet espionage agents, have identified JOSEPH KATZ as engaging in espionage activities on behalf of the USSR. (u)

Confidential Informant T-15, on August 27, 1947 furnished the below information which is stated had been related to him by NICHOLAS D. ABRAM.

ABRAM belonged to the "Jewish Bond Workers" of the Socialist Democratic Party in New York City, affiliating with the Socialist Party after its formation in the United States, and in 1918 joined the Communist Party with a number of the Socialist Party. He has no affiliation in New York City.

ABRAM remained with the Communist Party working through the Workers Party in New York City. He also joined the staff of the "Freiheit" newspaper. He continued as a dues paying Party member until shortly before the beginning of the shooting war in Europe in September 1939, when he continued to be active in the Communist Party until he left the staff of the "Freiheit" newspaper in 1943. (u)

[REDACTED]

67D

67D

WILLIAM D. HAMMONS EMPLOYED BY COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-1

[REDACTED] (S) b1
[REDACTED] (S) b1

b2 b7D

T-2

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

T-3

[REDACTED] 108 East 82nd Street, New York City

b7D

T-4

Confidential Informant Los Angeles [REDACTED]

T-5

Anonymous

b2 b7D

T-6

Division of Cable Censorship

T-7

Anonymous

T-8

A strictly confidential foreign source referred to in Bulet to New York City, June 2, 1941 entitled "HARRY JUSTITZ".

u
f

T-9

PR-1 forms, Department of State, Washington, DC

T-10

[REDACTED] New York City, reflected in the report of SA VINCENT F. CLANCY, February 12, 1945, New York entitled "WILLIAM DAVID ABRAMS, Was; SECURITY MATTER - C".

b7D

T-11

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

T-12

[REDACTED]

b7D

T-13

THOMAS BLACK

T-14

HARRY GOLD

o/s

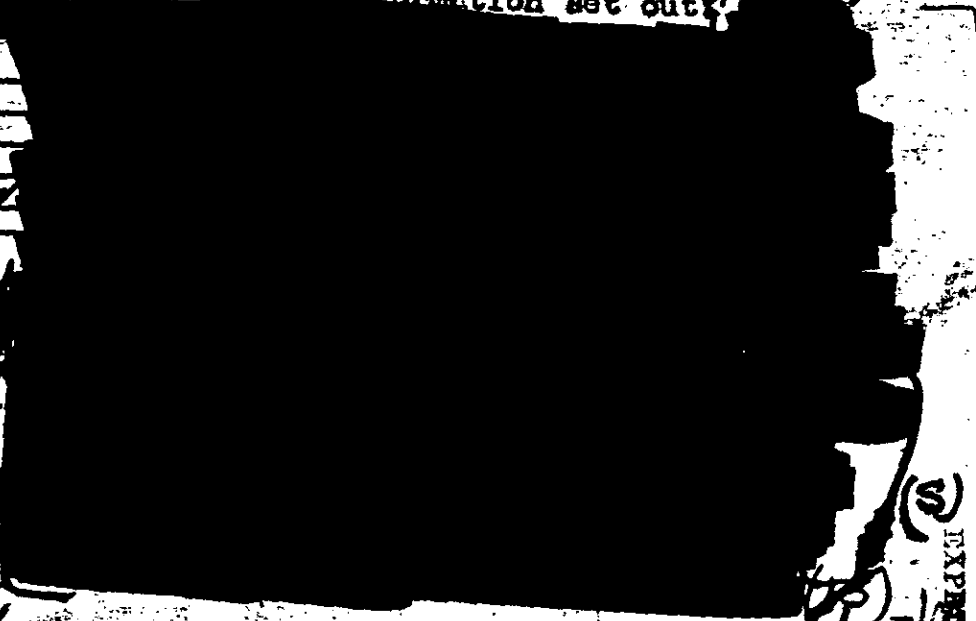
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK - TOP SECRET

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/52	TYPED FOR SPECIAL AGENT 1717, 18, 21-24, 28-31; 2/2-3, 7, 8, 11-13/52	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT J. KLEIN
TITLE OF REPORT [REDACTED] (S)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Analysis of T-1 information set out

REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 240,376
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
O. # 12356
OR 7/3/84 INITIALS



Classified by 242 RUT/et
Declassify on OADR
FOI 1,45,46
Chief Ad: 2-1000

Per Affector + Brian
Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on OADR 7/3/84
240,376

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED
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ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
65-58915-47	RECORDED - 14
MAR 20 1952	INDEXED - 14

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TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

b7C D

b1

(S)

o/s

In this regard, it is noted that on

[REDACTED]

b1

(TS)

HARRY GOLD, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, has described KATZ as a Soviet agent with whom he had two meetings in 1940, and THOMAS L. BLACK, another admitted former Soviet espionage agent, stated that KATZ was his Soviet principal from about 1934 until 1947.

(S)(u)

[REDACTED]

b7C D

(S)(u)

[REDACTED]

b7D

(S)(u)

o/s

As to the whereabouts of KATZ during the pertinent period, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-1 indicated on

[REDACTED]

b1

and ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has stated that because of meeting KATZ frequently near the Pennsylvania Station and because of the impression he gave her that the material she collected was immediately brought back to Washington, it was her impression that KATZ commuted between New York City and Washington. She said

(S)(u)

TOP SECRET

NY 65-15124

TOP SECRET

he usually came to New York on a Monday or a Tuesday and would return to Washington on a Thursday. (S) (u)

In addition to meetings with KATZ in New York City, BENTLEY indicated she had two meetings with him in Washington, D. C., both in December of 1944. (S) (u)

o/s [redacted] and on January 1, 1945 ELIZABETH BENTLEY had a meeting with KATZ in New York City. (S) (u)

It is noted that the aforementioned [redacted] (S) b1

[Large redacted area containing multiple lines of blacked-out text, with a (S) classification marking and a b1 label on the right side.]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY FILE NO. 65-15232 MK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 13 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/21-12/15/50	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD E. BRENNAN
TITLE ROBERT OWEN MENAKER		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

G. I. R. - 8

ADMINISTRATIVE
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

Surveillances of subject prior to departure from NYC and subsequent to return failed to disclose any activity of note.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KAZAKEVICH named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as acquaintance of JACOB GOLOS, known Soviet agent. LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of "Daily Worker" and CP functionary, stated that he introduced MENAKER to Soviet agent "ROBERTS" for infiltration into SWP in 1938. Information relative to subject's former employments set out.

5/21/87
Classified by 3042
Declassify on: OADR
Pg. 1, 2, 4, 5
86-1840

CAUTION

DO NOT DISSEMINATE. CASE INDIRECTLY TIED INTO McCASE. ER - P -

Classified by 2511
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS:

On November 16, 1950 Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised the writer

COPIES DESTROYED
R 424 NOV 18 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schickel</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-59085-53 JAN 15 1951 1 ST. LOUIS	RECORDED - 39 INDEXED - 39 EX-122
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field 2 - Newark 3 - New York		COPY IN FILE b1 S	

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62 JAN 23 1951

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50255-1

TOP SECRET

NY 65-15232

"University, was a somewhat frequent visitor to GOLOS' office. This individual who was not to my knowledge a member of the Communist Party but had Communist leanings, was at that time barely making a living teaching the Russian language and giving lectures, writing excerpts for Communist publications. VLADIMIR was not to my knowledge connected with any government agency, nor did he have any source for obtaining information and as far as I know was merely a friend of long standing of GOLOS. I do recall, however, that at some previous time he had some information concerning Trotskyites which he furnished GOLOS....."

BENTLEY added that she recalled KAZAKEVICH and his wife attending the funeral of JACOB GOLOS who died on November 28, 1943. GOLOS is known to have been the head of a Soviet espionage ring operating in New York City and Washington D. C.

Concerning BENTLEY'S remark that KAZAKEVICH supplied information concerning Trotskyites, it is noted that at that time, that is, around 1942, MENAKER and FLOYD C. MILLER were Soviet agents and had infiltrated the Trotskyite Party.

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, has stated that

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

Confidential Informant T-5 also advised that

[REDACTED] S

On November 4, 1950 Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that MARY GRACE MENAKER had received a communication from her sister, EMILY KAZAKEVICH. According to the informant, EMILY KAZAKEVICH could be reached in care of Box 346, Moscow, Russia.

Confidential Informant T-5

9/5

(u)

(u)

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b1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

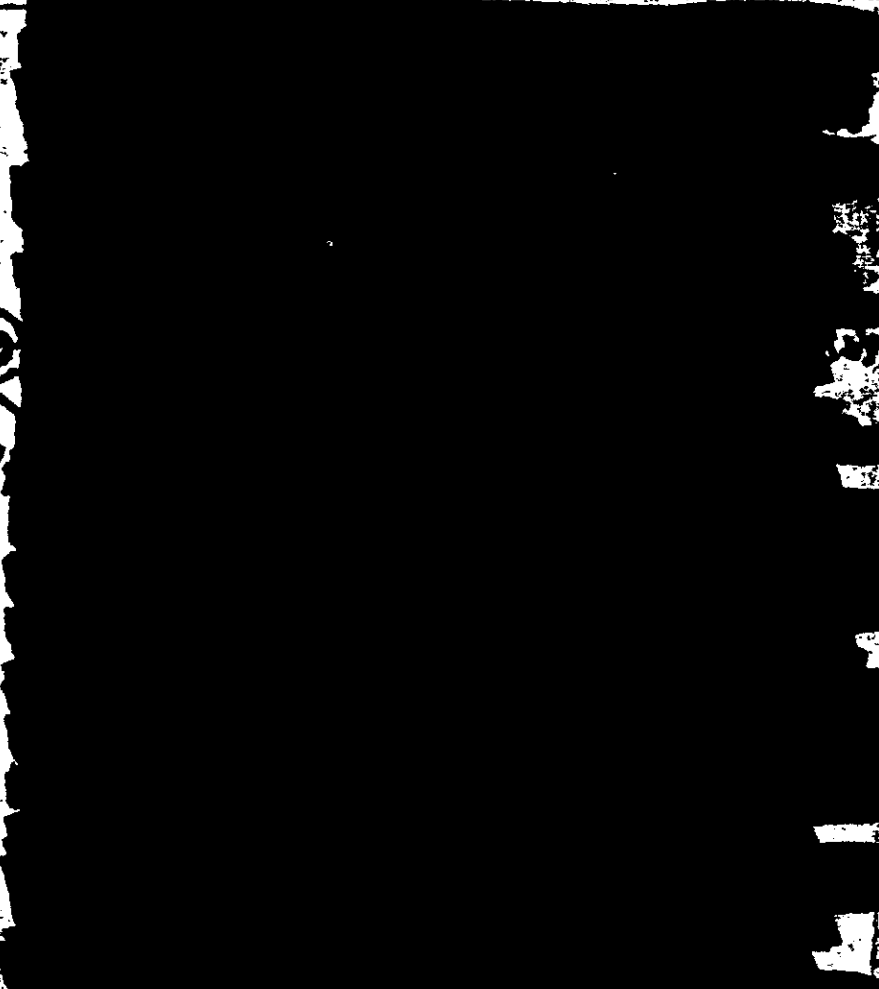
NEW YORK

65-15232

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE 1/17/50	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD B. BERNARD
CLASSIFIED BY SVE/...	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS



Handwritten notes and stamps:

- PL II (7-17-50)
- PL III (7-17-50)
- PL IV (7-17-50)
- PL V (7-17-50)
- PL VI (7-17-50)
- PL VII (7-17-50)
- PL VIII (7-17-50)
- PL IX (7-17-50)
- PL X (7-17-50)
- PL XI (7-17-50)
- PL XII (7-17-50)
- PL XIII (7-17-50)
- PL XIV (7-17-50)
- PL XV (7-17-50)
- PL XVI (7-17-50)
- PL XVII (7-17-50)
- PL XVIII (7-17-50)
- PL XIX (7-17-50)
- PL XX (7-17-50)
- PL XXI (7-17-50)
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- PL XXIV (7-17-50)
- PL XXV (7-17-50)
- PL XXVI (7-17-50)
- PL XXVII (7-17-50)
- PL XXVIII (7-17-50)
- PL XXIX (7-17-50)
- PL XXX (7-17-50)

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b7D
bx

165-15232-87 RECORDED

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

JAN 17 1950

FBI - NEW YORK

NY 65-15232

[REDACTED]

b/s
b7c
b7D

THOMAS L. BLACK, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, previously mentioned in this report, has stated that KATZ was his espionage superior with whom he was in frequent contact from 1938 to approximately 1948. BLACK, as has been previously pointed out, was supplying information on the activities of the Trotskyite Party and engaging in certain industrial espionage.

b/s

*unclassified
b7c
b7D*

HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet espionage agent, identified a photograph of JOSEPH KATZ as an individual whom GOLD met on one occasion concerning his Soviet espionage activities. GOLD said that this was about in the spring of 1940, and that he met with KATZ in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

b/s
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *Albro* GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: June 8, 1950

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WOLFE WEISBAND, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-59095)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/19/87 BY SP8 JAL/MS
5/19/87 3042 AWJ/10

Re unnumbered SAC Letter dated May 4, 1950.

The New York Office is requested to interview and exhibit a photograph of the subject to KIRILL M. ALEKSEEV, LOUIS BUDENZ, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, HEDE and PAT HASSING, and SIMON ROSENBERG. The Baltimore Office is requested to exhibit subject's photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the Philadelphia Office to HARRY GOLD for possible identification. Offices receiving copies of this letter are further requested to interview and exhibit a photograph of the subject to other informants in their field division who may have some knowledge of the subject's activities. A photograph of the subject is enclosed herewith for the Baltimore Office, and one for the Philadelphia Office.

For the information of Baltimore, subject has been identified as a Soviet "cut-out" operating in California as late as 1942. In an interview, he denied any espionage activity. Subject was born in Egypt on August 28, 1908, of Russian parents. He came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized on December 8, 1938. WEISBAND lived in New York City from 1925 to June, 1941; in Los Angeles, California, from June, 1941, to January, 1943. He was inducted into the United States Army in September, 1942; entered OCS at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in January, 1943; and served overseas as an officer in the Signal Intelligence Service from July, 1943, to September, 1944. Upon return to the United States, he was employed at Arlington Hall, Army Security Agency, from October, 1944, to May 12, 1950, as an Army officer and civilian. Subject and his wife were both suspended from employment at Army Security Agency on May 12, 1950, under Public Law 808.

WEISBAND is known to have been active in California, and there are indications he was also active as a "cut-out" in New York City from approximately 1938 to June, 1941. The time of his original recruitment as a Soviet Agent is unknown; however, he may have been active prior to 1938 in New York City.

Employments in New York City are as follows:

1931 to 1936 — Night Clerk and Auditor at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

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R 35 AUG 23 1961
DW:RML
121-13210

cc - New York City (65-15298)
Baltimore (Encl.)
Philadelphia (Encl.)

RECORDED - 101

65-59095-184

JUN 14 1950

INDEXED - 101

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WOLFE WEISBAND, was;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bu. 65-59095)

DATE: June 13, 1950

Re WFO letter to Director, 6/8/50.

A photograph of the subject was displayed to HARRY GOLD this date at the Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pa. GOLD stated that he does not recall ever having seen this individual.

Ruc

REB:MML

cc WFO
New York
Baltimore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/13/82 BY SP6BJL/oms
5/19/87 3042PWL/AB
161

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

65-59095-190
JUN 15 1950
5

61 JUN 19 1950

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59095)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (65-4322)
SUBJECT: WILLIAM WOLFE WEISBAND, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4/14/52

ACV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Rebulet dated 3/5/52.

In connection with referenced letter the Philadelphia Office has contacted the following established sources for information re WILLIAM WOLFE WEISBAND and JOHN FRANK POLLOCK: On 6/13/50 and 9/13/50 to HARRY GOLD, on 10/2/50 to THOMAS L. BLACK, on 4/9/52 to [redacted] all with negative results.

Newark to instruct interview 4/24/52

As another possibility, the Philadelphia Office did by letter dated 4/1/52 suggest the Bureau permit an interview of GEORGE FRANCIS ANCIET by the Newark Office for possible information re WEISBAND and POLLOCK.

[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

Results of additional investigation by the Philadelphia Office have been previously furnished the Bureau by report dated 6/5/50 and by letter dated 7/24/51.

[No additional investigation will be conducted in this matter pending receipt of New York leads based upon the interview of [redacted]. This matter is considered RUC.]

RGJ:LMO

cc: New York (65-15298)
Washington Field (121-13210)
Philadelphia (100-1933)

6/24/92
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJA/Dms
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/24/92
94,393

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 *Just-DKC*

ON 5/24/87

#86-1840

APR 22 1952

RECORDED - 112

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65-59095-580
APR 15 1952

EX-23
CONFIDENTIAL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 8 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-21-87 BY 3042 PWS/AR

86-12405V

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 51

8

5-13P

NO

DIRECTOR URGENT

G.I.R.-1

FREDERICK NEWTON Esher, was., ESP - R. REBUTEL JUNE SIX LAST. INFO
RE Esher GIVEN ORALLY THIS DATE TO NY OSI REPRESENTATIVE ERICH VOGLER.

Info referred
Air Force

VOGLER WAS ADVISED
BY NYO THAT Esher HAD NO RELATIONSHIP WITH GOLD CASE.

(b)(7)(D)
(b)(7)(D)

GREENE WAS ADVISED BY NYO THAT Esher WAS IN NO WAY INVOLVED IN GOLD CASE

%s

(b)(7)(D)
(b)(7)(D)
(b)(7)(D)

END PAGE ONE

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R 207 NOV 18 1960

74
26 JUN 28 1950

RECORDED - 26

INDEXED - 26
JUN 28 1950

EX-3

165-59118-31

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

65-15280 MCF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/15/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/28; 5/1, 10, 16-18, 21, 25, 29, 31; 6/1, 2, 5-8/50	REPORT MADE BY VINCENT J. CAHILL
TITLE FREDERICK NEWTON ESHER, was.;			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFO CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-21-87 BY Jov/P...

86-1840

Only 8/1, 25, June

removed from classification manual 8/1/50

cc - C-11

C-11

3-14-51

cc Criminal Div 7/12/50 CFC

o/s



(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)
20
23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

SE 8

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (65-57889) 1 - SAAG T. J. DONEGAN 2 - Charlotte (65-1324) 2 - Chicago 2 - Newark (65-1054) 2 - Anchorage (65-293)	65-59118-39 RECORDED - 36 INDEXED - 35 4 - New York

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-15280

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (Continued)

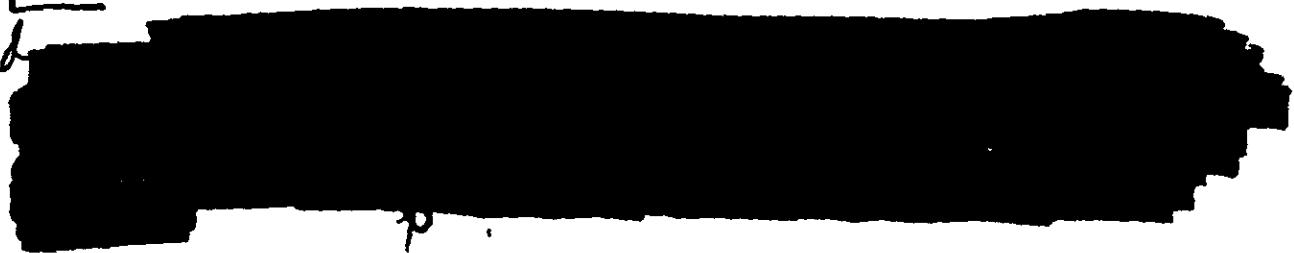
statement be ascertained as well as his reasons for resigning. The Bureau further pointed out that New York might consider the advisability of reinterviewing ESHER for possible further information or admissions.

O/S

On June 8, 1950, ERICH VOGLER, Special Agent of the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force Intelligence, New York, personally called at the New York Office at which time he was given orally a concise summary of ESHER'S activities with respect to JOHN JAMES MATWIN and JOHN A. ROUX. This summary of information was given by the writer.

On the same date, Assistant Special Agent in Charge WILLIAM M. WHELAN furnished a summary account of ESHER'S activities to the representatives of the local offices of ONI and G-2.

Info referred to Air Force



Special Agent VOGLER was advised at that time that the investigation of ESHER had absolutely no relation to the case involving HARRY GOLD. Thereafter, the writer telephonically contacted Mr. C. M. GREENE of the Sperry Gyroscope Company and advised him that the case involving FREDERICK ESHER had absolutely no relation to the case involving HARRY GOLD.



(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 7, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ⁰ FREDERICK NEWTON ESHER, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile ~~65-57889~~)

Re New York report of June 15 last.

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

VJC:BLR
65-15280

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R 207 NOV 18 1960

*New York
Rec - Chubb*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-21-86 BY 3042 PWT/SAR
#86-1240cv
89, 2, 3

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

EX-3

65-57118-40X
~~65-57899-299~~
~~65-57899-299~~
JUL 10 1950

[Signature]

NY 65-15280

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

It was pointed out to [REDACTED] that this office had absolutely no information linking ESHER with the HARRY GOLD espionage case, on the basis of information available at the present time.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)

1/5

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - CONTAINED HEREIN

NY FILE NO. 65-15280 MJT

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/28/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1,9,15,21,23,27,28; 7/11,13,26,31; 8/11,28; 10/4	REPORT MADE BY VINCENT J. CAHILL
TITLE FREDERICK NEWTON ^① ESHER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



u
d3-1-2-2

DATE 5-21-51
#26-1840CV
only 08, 14, 15
were reviewed for classification
at this time. All other
12-1-51
0/S

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

- P -

DETAILS:



0/S
100-451
100-51
100-51

u
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

DELETED RECORDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward J. Schmitt* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

⑤ - Bureau (65-59118)
 2 - Charlotte (65-1324)
 2 - Chicago (65-3422)
 2 - Newark (65-4054)
 1 - Philadelphia
 1 - New York

100-451
D/R 11-8-50 C.F.C.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-159118-53

OCT 31 1950

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117
RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

u
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

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16-61800-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NY 65-15280

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

u (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

It was pointed out to [REDACTED] by SA ROBERT S. PLANTZ and the reporting agent at that time that this office had absolutely no information at the present time linking ESHER with the HARRY GOLD case.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

NY 65-15280

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

By letter dated June 27, 1950 the New York Office requested the Newark Office to obtain a photostatic copy of the subject's entire Selective Service file at the Office of Selective Service Records in New Jersey for the purpose of securing hand-writing specimens. To date the photostatic copy of the subject's Selective Service file has not been received from the Newark Field Division.

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D)



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania
July 14, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Director, FBI

Re: THEODOR HALD, was.;
SAVILLE SAX, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File #65-59122)

5-26-87
Classified by 3042 PWT-JAR
Declassify on: OADR
#86-18406

Dear Sir:

Re Chicago report of SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN dated July 6, 1950.

Referenced report states Philadelphia was, by letter dated June 15, 1950, requested to exhibit photographs of persons suspected of being [redacted] to HARRY GOLD.

Philadelphia received a letter dated June 13, 1950 wherein information was set forth concerning [redacted]. It is believed by the Philadelphia Office that this is the letter to which Chicago made reference.

In view of the identification of [redacted] as HARRY GOLD and GOLD's identification of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV as his Soviet superior during his dealings with EARL JULIUS KLAUS RUCHS, it appears likely that YAKOVLEV may be identical with [redacted].

Concerning the identification of [redacted] Philadelphia is not in possession of pertinent information re possible suspects for this individual. It is, therefore, being requested that New York furnish information re possible suspects for [redacted] and [redacted] and photographs of same in order that these may be shown to HARRY GOLD.

Very truly yours,

65-59122-109



Classified by 2355 wds/aya 10/23/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 103
INDEXED - 103

SE-24

JUL 19 1950

A. CORNELIUS, JR.

SAC

EX - 78

RGJ:DWB
65-4334
cc - Chicago (65-3403)
New York (65-15299)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 26, 1951

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Chicago

83971

SUBJECT: THEODORE ALVIN HALL, wa.;
SAVILLE SAX, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-59122)

(b)(1)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

M
M
h
o/s

Re Albuquerque teletype to Director, Los Angeles, and Chicago dated March 22, 1951 and New York teletype to Director and Chicago dated March 23, 1951.

The Bureau is requested to grant authority to the Pittsburgh Office to interview ROGER BEATrice SUTTON, reported in Albuquerque teletype to be located at Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Bureau is requested to authorize the Detroit Office to interview KENNETH MYRON CASE who is, according to New York teletype, employed at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, with home address of 2705 Whitmore Lake Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

For the information of the Pittsburgh and Detroit Offices, THEODORE ALVIN HALL and SAVILLE SAX have been under investigation as the result of information furnished by

cc: Detroit (Special Delivery) (65-2281)
Pittsburgh (AMSD)

RKM:CMW
65-3403

353

Tel to Det
4-2-51
4-3-51
JIC

Classified by 5-21-87
Declassify on OADR

RECORDED
INDEXED - 65

Classified by 2355 W...
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-59122-202

MAR 28 1951

EX-20 13

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8342 NOV 18 1960

Handwritten signature

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 13, 1951

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, Chicago

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: THEODORE ALVIN HALL, was.;
SAVILLE SAX, was. [redacted] (S)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-59122)

E.L.R. 1 (b)(1)

Q 4
Q 5

THEODORE ALVIN HALL and SAVILLE SAX have been under investigation as a result of information furnished by [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

5-29-77
Classified by 1772/2
Declassify on: OADR
82-18402

only copy 142
removed for
classification

O/S

Handled by
Boston

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)
ch
3-22-51
J. [redacted]
referred
AEC

HALL and SAX are to be interviewed in the near future and upon conclusion of these interviews it is contemplated that their past associates, relatives, and other contacts will be questioned in an attempt to obtain corroborating information regarding the Bureau source allegation. It is emphasized that interviews should not be conducted at this time, but offices should search their indices concerning the prospective interviewees and request the Bureau for authority where necessary.

The Albany Office will be requested to interview MORTON ASHUR LEVINE. Report of SA ROBERT G. PUMPHREY, Cleveland, 8/11/50, reflects that [redacted]

[redacted] The Albuquerque Office, by letter to the Director dated 8/22/50, advised that information from the AEC, Los Alamos, New Mexico, indicates [redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED
R842 NOV 18 1960 Albany
Buffalo
61 APR 7 1951

~~TOP SECRET~~ RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

Cleveland (65-2713)
Cincinnati (65-1749)

65-59122-192
4/24/75
Classified by 2335/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois
March 22, 1951

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Alden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Laughlin	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

~~TOP SECRET~~

5-2987
Classified by 3042 PWT/AM
Declassify on: OADR
48-18400v

the only page is removed
Director, FBI

RE: THEODORE ALVIN HALL, wa. etal
[REDACTED] (S)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-59122)

(b)(1)
4-1

Dear Sir:

Remylet, March 14, 1951 to the Director, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, and Albuquerque tel to the Director dated March 20, 1951.

For the information of those offices which have not been previously advised concerning this case, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Rellet requested the Albuquerque Office to interview one HANE with whom HALL was reported to be working at LASL, in January, February, and March, 1945. By retel Albuquerque advised HANE is probably identical with WILBUR ALFRED HANE who was at Los Alamos from May, 1943 to May, 1946 as a member of the Physics Division. HANE's last known address was 8452 Island Drive, Seattle, Washington, and he was believed to have been employed by the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, after he left Los Alamos. His father, ALFRED JOHN HANE, resided at 220 West Petit Avenue, Dayton, Washington. The MED investigation regarding HANE was favorable.



RKM:VLS
65-3403
cc - Seattle (AMSD)
Philadelphia (65-4334)(AMSD)
Milwaukee (65-823)(SD)
Washington Field (65-6474)(AMSD)

~~TOP SECRET~~
RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

Classified by 1235 WAD/AM/125
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-59122-198

MAR 23 1951

13

KAC FAE

62 APR 25 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100

APR 21 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1951

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Iden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

WASH 12 NYC 3 FROM ALBUQUERQUE VIA LOSA
DIRECTOR, FBI, CHICAGO, NEW YORK
THEODORE ALVIN HALL, WAS., ET AL, [REDACTED]
MARCH TWENTYNINE LAST REQUESTING NY TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW

30 1-06 AM MS

URGENT

(b)(1)

ESP DASH R. REMYTEL

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)(c)
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] AND HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BY AQ. THE [REDACTED]
ADVISED WIFE AT LOS ALAMOS HALL WAS ASSOCIATE OF NORMAN
GREENSPAN. GREENSPAN NAMED BY DAVID GREENGLASS AS ONE OF
POTENTIAL ESPIONAGE RECRUITS HE SUGGESTED TO JULIUS ROSENBERG
AND HARRY GOLD. SEE REPORT SA JOHN W. LEWIS, NY, MARCH
SEVEN LAST CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP DASH R.
BUREAU REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE NEW YORK TO INTERVIEW GREENSPAN.

WYLY

END AND ACK PLS

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

Classified by 2355 wad/nw 37
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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R 842 NOV 18 1960

~~SECRET~~

cc: me Sampson
trans to NY 11/12

JMK 4-3-51

5-24-87
Classified by 3042 PWT-JAK
Declassify on: OADR
#86-1840-2105-5

65-59122-256
65-59122-458
APR 5 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1950

TELETYPE

FBI PITTSBURGH

6-16-50

10-42PM EDST

TCH

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S PHILADELPHIA AND ALBANY U R G E N T

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP-R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL JUNE FIFTEEN.

RECORDS CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICAL DIVISION, SOUTH CHARLESTON,

W.VA. REFLECT PAUL SPENCER STARCER HAS BEEN EMPLOYED

SINCE DECEMBER TWENTYTWO, THIRTYEIGHT AS RESEARCH CHEMIST.

PRESENTLY RESIDING AT FIVE FOUR NAUGHT ONE NOYES AVE., CHAR-

LESTON, W. VA., WITH WIFE MYRTLE STARCER AND TWO CHILDREN.

STARCER BORN JULY ELEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTEEN, AT GIVEN,

W. VA. STARCER GRADUATED FROM MORRIS-HARVEY COLLEGE WITH B. S.

DEGREE ON AUGUST TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. RECORDS

CHARLESTON, W. VA. CREDIT BUREAU DISCLOSE STARCER HAS

REPUTABLE ASSOCIATIONS AND CHARACTER AND CREDIT SATISFACTORY.

NO RECORD FOUND ON JOHN HUMPHREYS OR WOMPHRIES AT EITHER

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS DIVISION OR THE DUPONT CO., AT BELLE,

W. VA. STARCER WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS INSTRUCTIONS TO DO

SO RECEIVED. SUGGEST GOLD BE REINTERVIEWED FOR MORE

IDENTIFIABLE **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/87 BY SP4 BOUT/MS THORNTON

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 10-45PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

PH

TOK FBI PH EMC

AOK FBI AL JMD

DISC PLSVVVE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten notes:
- 1630
- Phila
- 6-20-50
- FXP

Handwritten initials: BJB

RECORDED - 103
INDEXED - 103

165-59183-10
JUN 21 1950

cc: Mr. Lamphere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-158

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

June 20, 1950

URGENT

65-59183-103

SACs, ALBANY
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH

RECORDED - 183
INDEXED - 103

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP-R.

RE PITTSBURGH TEL SIXTEENTH INSTANT ON PAUL SPENCER STARGER. STARGER SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ALL INFO HE HAS RE SLACK AND RICHARD M. BRIGGS. SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED AS TO IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL HUMPHREYS MENTIONED REFERENCED TEL. INTERVIEWING AGENTS SHOULD BEAR IN MIND HARRY GOLD DOES NOT KNOW IF STARGER EVER RECRUITED AS SOVIET AGENT, NOR DOES SLACK KNOW IF STARGER CONTACTED BY ANYONE OTHER THAN HIMSELF. BUFILES REFLECT NO IDENTIFIABLE INFO ON STARGER.

HOOVER

FXP:ha
65-59183

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/26/82 BY 3042/awt/for

48-1890-1

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148 NOV 21 1960

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1950

TELETYPE

2 JUN 26 1950

SENT VIA _____

Per _____

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR JUN 20 7 05 PM '50
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 20 7 13 PM '50
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

John

[Handwritten signature]

Chen
etc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 2 1950

5/28/87

486-18400
Classified by 3022/urh/ll
Declassify on: OADR
removed entire doc.

DELETYPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Tels. Room
- Mr. Nease 38-PM
- Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 7 NEW YORK 4 FROM PHILADELPHIA 6-2-50

DIRECTOR AND SACS

Classified by 2355 WAB/AGP 10/23/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

URGENT

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESPIONAGE R. RE PHILA. TEL JUNE ONE ENTITLED UNSUB NO. TWO WA., [REDACTED] (b) b1 ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO, NY. HARRY GOLD, INFORMANT ESPIONAGE-R. AND RE PHONE CALL PHILA. TO ALBANY TODAY. FOR INFO PITTSBURGH HARRY GOLD HAS ADMITTED THAT HE WAS THE AMERICAN CONTACT FOR KLAUS FUCHS AND WAS WORKING FOR SOVIETS. GOLD ADVISED LAST NIGHT THAT IN FALL OF FORTY ONE OR POSSIBLY EARLIER THAN THAT HE WAS WORKING FOR A RUSSIAN NAMED SAM, LATER IDENTIFIED AS SEMEN SEMENOV IN FALL OF FORTYONE GOLD WENT TO NEW YORK ON A SATURDAY NIGHT FOR PRE-ARRANGED MEETING WITH SAM. DURING MEETING SAM GAVE HIM NAME OF AL SLACK, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK AND TOLD GOLD TO IMMEDIATELY TO GO TO ROCHESTER AND CONTACT SLACK WHO WAS TO GIVE RUSSIANS INFO. GOLD IMMEDIATELY GOT BUS FROM NYC AND ARRIVED ROCHESTER SUNDAY MORNING. CALLED SLACK ON PHONE AND MET HIM IN FRONT OF MOVIE THEATER, ROCHESTER NEW YORK. AT FIRST MEETING A GENERAL AGREEMENT WAS REACHED THAT SLACK WAS TO TURN INFO OVER TO GOLD WHICH SLACK COULD OBTAIN AT EASTMAN KODAK. GOLD ADVISED THAT SLACK WAS NOT A COMMUNIST BUT A SOCIALIST AND A GRADUATE OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. GOLD STATED THAT HE INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO SLACK UNDER THE NAME OF MARTIN AND THAT DURING HIS LONG ASSOCIATION WITH SLACK LATTER NEVER LEARNED GOLD-S TRUE IDENTITY. AT TIME GOLD MET SLACK LATTER HAD

INDEXED 95-59183-20

PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

PLANT IN ROCHESTER PROPER. GOLD SAID THAT FROM THIS FIRST MEETING THERE FOLLOWED SIX OR SEVEN MEETINGS BETWEEN THE TWO WHILE SLACK WAS EMPLOYED BY EASTMAN IN ROCHESTER. GOLD ADVISED THAT RUSSIANS WERE MAINLY INTERESTED IN ONE, CHEMICAL USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FILM EMULSION USED FOR KODACHROME, TWO, THE DEVELOPERS USED FOR KODACHROME AND THREE, DATA ON MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE. GOLD ADVISED THAT SAM SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED GOLD TO OBTAIN THIS INFO FROM SLACK AND GOLD OPINION THAT NO. ONE AND TWO OBTAINED BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER NO. THREE WAS OBTAINED. GOLD ADVISED THAT NEARLY ALL OF THE MEETINGS IN ROCHESTER WERE ON SUNDAYS AND MEETINGS WERE ARRANGED IN TWO WAYS. ON OCCASIONS GOLD WOULD ADVISE SLACK THAT HE WOULD BE BACK IN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS AND ON OTHER OCCASIONS WOULD SET A DEFINITE DATE. GOLD RECALLS THAT THIRD TIME HE WENT TO ROCHESTER HE WAS DRIVEN BY SLACK TO LATTER-S FARM IN WEBSTER OR WEST WEBSTER, NEW YORK. THERE HEMET SLACK-S WIFE AND FATHER, LATTER BEING AN OLD RETIRED CHEMIST, FORMERLY EMPLOYED SOLVAY PROCESS CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. WIFE MAY HAVE BEEN NAMED SYLVIA. GOLD ADVISED THAT OF SIX OR SEVEN TRIPS HE MADE TO ROCHESTER HE OBTAINED INFO ABOUT TWO OR THREE TIMES AND SUCH INFO INCLUDED SAMPLES OF CHEMICALS. GOLD RECALLS THAT HE PAID SLACK SEVERAL TIMES AND EVEN ON OCCASIONS WHEN NO INFO WAS TOLD BY SLACK, THE AMOUNT OF WHICH PAYMENT TO SLACK WAS APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS WHICH HAD BEEN SUPPLIED GOLD BY SAM. GOLD ADVISED THAT ONE MEETING DURING THIS PERIOD TOOK PLACE IN PHILA. AT NORTH PHILA. STATION, PENNA. RR, WHEN SLACK WAS RETURNING FROM BELLE, W. VA. SLACK HAD GONE TO BELLE, W. VA. TO CONTACT HOWARD GOCHENAUR, WHO AT THAT TIME WAS EMPLOYED BY DUPONT PLANT THERE MFG.

END PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

RAW MATERIALS FROM NYLON. THIS WOULD BE BETWEEN FALL FORTYONE AND FALL FORTYTWO. SLACK, UPON INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOLD, OBTAINED INFO ON MANUFACTURE OF NYLON FROM GOCHENAUR AND PAID GOCHENAUR THE SUM FROM FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHICH GOLD HAD GIVEN SLACK FOR THIS PURPOSE. GOLD HAD OBTAINED MONEY FROM SAM. GOLD IS OF OPINION THAT GOCHENAUR ACTUALLY THOUGHT THE INFO WAS GOING TO ANOTHER COMMERCIAL FIRM IN THE U.S. INFO NOT PASSED TO GOLD AT NO. PHILA. STATION BUT AT NEXT MEETING AT SLACK FARM. SLACK AND GOLD SPENT ENTIRE DAY GOING OVER FORMULA AND FOUND IT WAS QUITE JUMBLED AND DID NOT INCLUDE THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP, TO WIT, THE ACTUAL POLYMERIZATION TO THE HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT POLYAMIDE. GOLD RECALLS THAT ON ONE DAY SLACK CAME TO NEW YORK FOR A MEETING WITH GOLD NEAR GRAND CENTRAL AREA AND GOLD SEEMS TO RECALL, ALTHO VERY HAZY, THAT SLACK MET SAM. GOLD STATED HE DID NOT WANT TO MAKE THIS AS AN UNQUALIFIED STATEMENT. GOLD STATED THAT ON ONE TRIP TO ROCHESTER HE STAYED AT THE POWERS HOTEL AND MAY HAVE USED HIS OWN NAME. IN FALL OF FORTYTWO SLACK WAS TRANSFERRED TO TENNESSE'S EASTMAN AT KINGSPORT, TENN., WHERE EMPLOYED IN THE CELLULOSE ACETATE PLANT. GOLD STATED THAT WHILE IN TENN. SLACK ALSO EMPLOYED AT HOLSTON ORDINANCE WORKS AND THAT LATTER MAY BE CONNECTED WITH TENN. EASTMAN. GOLD MADE TRIP TO ROCHESTER AND FOUND FROM SLACK-S WIFE WHERE HE WAS. GOLD LATER FOUND OUT THAT MRS. SLACK JOINED HUSBAND WINTER OF FORTY TWO. GOLD ADVISED THAT ON OCCASIONS IN

END PAGE THREE

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROCHESTER SLACK ACTED AS THOUGH HE WERE TRYING TO BREAK WITH SOVIETS AND GOLD HAD TO GIVE HIM WHAT GOLD DESCRIBED AS QUOTE PEP TALKS UNQUOTE GOLD DESCRIBED THESE TALKS AS EXPLAINING TO SLACK WHAT A GREAT SERVICE HE COULD DO TO RUSSIA AND THAT HE SHOULD NOT BELIEVE THE STORIES HE READS ABOUT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAD A TERRIFIC STRIKING FORCE AND WITHOUT HELP FROM OTHERS RUSSIA WOULD BE OVERRUN AND IT WAS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY TO GET INFO TO HELP RUSSIA. AFTER THIS PERIOD OF HAVING LOST CONTACT WITH SLACK, GOLD WENT TO KINGSFORT, TENN. AND CALLED SLACK ON PHONE. GOLD DID NOT GET IN TOUCH WITH HIM THAT DAY BUT DID THE NEXT AND GOLD OF OPINION THAT SLACK WAS AGAIN ATTEMPTING TO BREAK WITH THE RUSSIANS BUT MUST HAVE REALIZED HOW DEEP HE WAS INVOLVED. GOLD MADE TWO OR THREE TRIPS TO KINGSFORT DURING FORTY THREE. GOLD STATED THAT HE BELIEVES HE REGISTERED AT THE KINGSFORT INN, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE LARGEST HOTEL IN KINGSFORT. HE DID NOT RECALL WHAT NAME HE USED WHEN REGISTERING. ON EACH OCCASION GOLD THINKS HE MET SLACK AT SLACK-S HOUSE IN KINGSFORT GOLD RECALLED THIS HOUSE AS A VERY NEW PLACE NOT TOO FAR FROM A STADIUM ON SECOND TRIP TO TENN. GOLD STATED HE OBTAINED INFO FROM SLACK AND THAT THIS WAS ONLY TIME GOLD OBTAINED INFO FROM HIM WHILE SLACK IN TENN. THIS INFO WAS AS FOLLOWS- ONE, PREPARATION OF VERY PURE NITRIC ACID USED IN THE NITRATION PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH MANUFACTURE OF A NEW

END PAGE FOUR

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE FIVE

~~TOP SECRET~~

POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE WHICH GOLD SAID HE LATER FIGURED OUT TO BE RDX. TWO, SAMPLE OF THIS EXPLOSIVE IN TWO RUBBER CONTAINERS WHICH SLACK STATED HAD BEEN PACKED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THERE WAS LITTLE DANGER OF EXPLOSION. GOLD RECALLS SOMETHING SLACK SAID ABOUT IT BEING PACKED QUOTE WET UNQUOTE. GOLD ADVISED THAT SLACK GAVE HIM A NAME FOR THIS EXPLOSIVE AT THE TIME BUT HE DID NOT RECALL IT. GOLD STATES, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE NAME WERE CALLED TO HIS ATTENTION HE WOULD PROBABLY RECOGNIZE IT. GOLD SAID HE RETURNED TO PHILA. WITH THIS INFO AND MATERIAL AND STAYED AT HIS HOME SEVERAL DAYS AND THEN WENT TO NYC TO WHERE HE CONTACTED SAM AND GAVE HIM THE MATERIAL. GOLD SAID THAT HE BELIEVED IT WAS IN MANHATTAN GOLD ADVISED THAT ALL THE INFO HE EVER RECEIVED FROM SLACK, WHETHER IT WAS IN ROCHESTER OR TENN., WAS TURNED OVER TO SAM. GOLD STATED THAT HE MADE A THIRD TRIP TO TENN. BUT THE ONLY THING HE OBTAINED WAS INFO FROM SLACK THAT LATTER WAS BEING TRANSFERRED TO A VERY HIGHLY SECRET PROJECT NOT IN KINGSFORT AND SLACK SAID THAT HE THOUGHT THAT IT HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH MANUFACTURE OF A SPECIAL POISON GAS. GOLD SAID THAT FOURTH TRIP TO KINGSFORT WAS AROUND CHRISTMAS FORTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME HE ASCERTAINED FROM OCCUPANTS OF HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY SLACK THAT SLACKS HAD JUST MOVED AND HAD GONE TO CHATTANOOGA. GOLD SAID THAT HE LATER IMAGINED THAT SLACK HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO OAK RIDGE. GOLD GAVE THIS INFO TO SAM AND SUGGESTED THAT HE, GOLD, GET IN TOUCH WITH SLACK-S FATHER TO ASCERTAIN WHERE SLACK ACTUALLY WAS. GOLD SAID THAT AT HIS NEXT MEETING WITH SAM AFTER HAVING GIVEN THE ABOVE INFO, SAM END PAGE FIVE

90

TOP SECRET

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PAGE SEVEN

ob
BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES IMMEDIATELY. SET OUT NECESSARY LEADS FOR LOCATION OF GOCHENAUER IF NOT STILL WITH DUPONT. KNOXVILLE REQUESTED TO MAKE DISCREET CONTACT WITH HOLSTON ORD. AT KINGSPORT AND ASCERTAIN NAMES OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES THEY WERE DOING RESEARCH ON OR MANUFACTURING IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. ALL INVESTIGATION THIS CASE MUST BE IN HIGHLY DISCREET MANNER.

CORNELIUS

KNOXVILLE, BUFFALO, AND PITTSBURGH AND ALBANY ADVISED

CORR PAGE 5 LINE 11 WD 1 SHD BE "BELIEVED"

WA PH R 7 WA DCL

NY PH R4 NY DW

DSC

0

cc Mr Belmont

*5
SW*

~~TOP SECRET~~

Form No. 2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

FILE NO. **65-1847**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6-24-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2-22/50	REPORT MADE BY PETER G. ROTH, JR. (A) aka/1st
TITLE ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was., DOB 11/11/10, 21 Moore			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SUMMARY REPORT

Handwritten notes:
 all to albany
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 re corrections
 JXP

Classified by **2355 WAB/je**
 Exempt from GDS, Category **3**
 Date of Declassification Indefinite **10/28/75**

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *RW Wall*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-59183-200

JUN 26 1950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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*all material page
att to Frank
Call 7/13/50*

PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On June 15, 1950, a complaint was filed against ALFRED DEAN SLACK in the Eastern District of Tennessee. This complaint was filed before Judge ROBERT L. TAYLOR of the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Tennessee and was signed by Special Agent C. C. MC SWAIN. The complaint charges the following:

"That from on or about January 1, 1943, and continually thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to deponent unknown, in the Eastern District of Tennessee and within the jurisdiction of this court and elsewhere, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, the defendant herein, did, the United States then and there being in war, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree with HARRY GOLD and RICHARD ROE, alias 'SAM', and diverse other persons being to deponent unknown, to violate Sub-Section (A) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver, and transmit and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit, and aid and induce others to communicate, deliver, and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives, and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, to wit, information relating to the manufacture of explosive material.

SAM ROE (U)

"Pursuant to the said conspiracy and to effect the objectives thereof, the defendant and co-conspirators did commit, among others, the following overt acts:

(U)

"1. In or about the summer of 1943, the exact date being to deponent unknown, at Kingsport, in the Eastern District of Tennessee, the defendant, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, met and conferred with HARRY GOLD.

(U)

"2. In or about the fall of 1943, the exact date being to deponent unknown, at Kingsport, in the Eastern District of Tennessee, the defendant, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, met and conferred with HARRY GOLD, and at that time delivered to said HARRY GOLD information relating to national defense of the United States.

(U)

"3. In or about the months of December, 1943, or January, 1944, the exact date being to deponent unknown, at Kingsport, in the Eastern District of Tennessee, the defendant, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, met

(U)

see memo - page attached to back
com 13

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and conferred with HARRY GOLD, and at that time delivered to said HARRY GOLD, information relating to the national defense of the United States.

"In violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code (46th Edition)."

ALFRED DEAN SLACK was placed under arrest by Special Agents PETER G. ROTH and PAUL R. BIBLER at the Syracuse Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 7:55 P.M. June 15, 1950. He was taken before United States Commissioner A. VAN W. HANCOCK and was arraigned at 9:15 P.M. the same date. Bond was fixed by Commissioner HANCOCK at \$100,000.00. SLACK was unable to make bond and was turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal and transported to Utica, New York, to await removal to the Eastern District of Tennessee. Prior to being transported to Utica, SLACK signed a waiver of removal before Commissioner HANCOCK stating in effect that he waived his right to a removal hearing. (U)

At approximately 8:00 A.M. June 20, 1950, Deputy United States Marshals of the Northern District of New York removed SLACK from the Oneida County Penitentiary, Utica, New York, and left for Knoxville, Tennessee, to turn him over to United States Marshals in that District. (U)

STATUTES

50 U.S.C. 32, Sub-Section (A) and 50 U.S.C. 34

It is noted from the above complaint that the defendant was charged with conspiring with various other persons under 50 U.S.C. 34 to violate 50 U.S.C. 32 Sub-Section (A). Sub-Section (A) of 50 U.S.C. 32 provides that whoever violates this Statute in time of war shall be punished by death or imprisonment for not more than thirty years, thereby making violation of this Act a capital offense. (U)

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Since the violation charged against the defendant is a capital offense, there is no limitation of time according to 18 U.S.C. 581 as amended August 4, 1939, Chapter 419 Section 1 (53 Stat. 1198). This Statute reads as follows: "That an indictment for any offense punishable by death may be found at any time without regard to any Statute of Limitation." (U)

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Special Agent PETER G. ROTH and
Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York

Either of the above Special Agents can testify that they obtained the following signed statement from ALFRED DEAN SLACK:

"Syracuse, New York
June 15, 1950

"I, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Peter G. Roth and Paul R. Bibler, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not need to make a statement, and that any statement that I do make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel. No threats or promises have been made to influence me in making this statement, and I make it of my own free will.

"Beginning about 1928, I worked for the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, in the Photo Chemical Laboratory, located in the Research Building #3. Through this employment I met RICHARD BRIGGS, who was also employed by Eastman in the same building. BRIGGS left his employment at Eastman Kodak approximately 1936. Sometime after he left his employment, but while he was still in Rochester, New York, he told me that he had some outside business and that he was interested in the development and manufacture of photographic papers, as well as doing general consulting work.

05
"BRIGGS first asked me for assistance in working out a problem in connection with the 'subbing' of photographic paper. I assisted him with this information through my personal knowledge of the process, which I obtained as a result of my experience at Eastman. This relationship continued. Mr. BRIGGS asked me for help on similar problems for possibly two or three years. During part of this time he lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and eventually moved to Verona, New Jersey.

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ds
"After this, I believe that I may have met GEORGE two or three times and furnished reports directly to him in the same manner as outlined above, that is, I would photograph the report and give GEORGE the undeveloped film.

"About one year after BRIGGS' death, which would be in the summer of 1940, an individual came to see me at Rochester, New York. He telephoned me and I met him somewhere in Rochester. I believe it may have been at the New York Central Railroad Station. He introduced himself as MARTIN. He told me that he had known BRIGGS and GEORGE. He also told me that GEORGE was being transferred and issued me an invitation to attend a party in New York City in GEORGE'S honor.

"MARTIN told me that he was going to handle GEORGE'S affairs and wanted me to continue to give him technical assistance. Some of the things in which he said he was interested were photo emulsion, sensitizing dyes and Kodachrome. I gave him a report on Kodachrome.

"I saw MARTIN possibly a half a dozen times between 1940 and 1942. Approximately half of these visits were at my home, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and the other half were in New York City. These meetings in New York City were by prearrangement. The arrangements would be made at the previous meeting and I usually met MARTIN on a street corner.

"I have identified a photograph of the man I knew as MARTIN, and have written on the back of this photograph the fact that I do identify him as MARTIN, and have signed my name.

"In connection with payment, I believe that MARTIN paid me about \$300. at a time and that he may have paid me about four or five times. I gave receipts on each occasion. I signed these receipts with the name of DOOLITTLE.

"Besides the report on Kodachrome, I recall furnishing MARTIN a report on recovery of scrap film and a report on silver recovery.

"During this period, that is, the period after I first met MARTIN and the period before I was transferred from Rochester, I had a discussion with MARTIN on the process of manufacturing nylon. I recall that there was a HOWARD GOCHENEUR at Charleston, West Virginia, who had been an acquaintance of BRIGGS. HOWARD had worked at a nylon plant in Belle, West Virginia, I believe in the Development Division.

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"MARTIN decided that he was interested in obtaining information concerning the process of manufacturing nylon and told me to go to Charleston, West Virginia to see HOWARD and to see if I could obtain the process. He told me that 'they' were willing to pay \$1500. for this process. I presume that by 'they', he meant that he had talked the matter over with whoever he was furnishing the information to and that it had been decided that they would offer \$1500. (u)

"I went to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered at the Kanawha Hotel as AL MOORE. I talked to HOWARD as AL MOORE. I told him I was a friend of RICHARD BRIGGS. I told him that I was interested in the nylon manufacturing process. I believe I told him that BRIGGS had told me that he had already discussed this matter to some extent with HOWARD. I do not believe that I told HOWARD where this information was going, and I do not believe that he asked too many questions. I believe that he was primarily interested in the \$1500. (u)

2/5 "I was in Charleston two days, during which time I met Mrs. GOCHENUR. On the second day, HOWARD agreed to prepare a report. I believe he already had the information in a rough form. He was a graduate chemist. I told him that I would return at a later date, possibly a month or six weeks later, at which time I would obtain the report.

"I did go back, about a month or six weeks later, to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered under my right name at the Kanawha Hotel. I called HOWARD on the telephone and he came to my room at the hotel. I believe he had the report with him, or at least he got it quickly. It was about twenty handwritten pages. I assume that it was in his handwriting. I went over the report rather quickly with him and gave him \$500. on account, for which he gave me a receipt. I believe the receipt was signed simply 'HOWARD'. I turned this receipt and the report over to MARTIN. (u)

"In connection with furnishing this report to MARTIN, I believe I met MARTIN on my return from Charleston, West Virginia, either in Philadelphia or New York City. We went over the report rather quickly together, but I did not turn the report over to him at this time. Later, MARTIN came to the farm, that is, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and we spent almost an entire day going over the report together, attempting to correlate it and put it in a readable form. (u)

"As I recall, the report was not complete and was not satisfactory to MARTIN, since I further recall that he advised me subsequently that the report was not worth \$1500. and that we would not pay HOWARD the other \$1000.

"I recall something else in this connection, and that is, that on my next trip to New York City to meet MARTIN, after MARTIN and I had gone over this report in Rochester, I met a man who was introduced to me by MARTIN as ROBERT. As I recall it, ROBERT was the individual to whom MARTIN was furnishing information, since ROBERT made the decision that this material was not worth \$1500. and there would be no further payment to HOWARD.

9/7 ["I have been shown a photograph of an individual which I have identified as a photograph of ROBERT. I have written this fact on the back of the photograph and have signed it.

"In September, 1942, I was transferred from Rochester, New York, to the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport, Tennessee. This was a plant operated by the Tennessee Eastman Company. After three or four days at Kingsport, I was sent to the Volunteer Ordnance Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for about a three months training period. On the completion of this training period, I went to work as an expediter for the Holston Ordnance Works. In connection with this employment, I was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I stayed for a few months. I had not advised MARTIN of my address in Cincinnati, but I have a recollection that MARTIN located me there. I do not know how he found me, nor do I have any recollection of any specific request he made of me on this occasion. When I left Cincinnati, which may have been May or June, 1943, I returned to Kingsport, Tennessee, where I took up residence at 1100 Midland Drive, Kingsport, Tennessee. My position in the Holston Ordnance Works was as a shift supervisor in the acid area, where nitric acid is produced.

"MARTIN came to my home in Kingsport. I do not recall if I had previously told him my address, but at any rate, he located me. On his first visit he indicated to me that he knew that this plant produced an explosive known as RDX, and he stated that he wanted a report on this manufacturing process. I told him I could not furnish this information, that I did not want to, and after becoming somewhat angry, I believe that he left before we came to any understanding.

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"After some time, MARTIN again visited me in Kingsport, Tennessee, and put pressure on me to obtain the desired information. By this I mean that he indicated to me that I had been going along with him too long to back out at this point and indicated that he would expose me. There was no question in my mind at this point and I knew that MARTIN was furnishing information to Russia. That was the reason that I held out so long about furnishing him the report on RDX. However, on his next trip to Kingsport, or possibly a third trip, I did furnish him a report on the nitric acid process and a report on the manufacturing process of RDX. The nitric acid process was a report of my father's that he had given me, plus some information which came to me through my experience and training. The RDX report was made up from hearsay information I got at the plant and from research at the Public Library and reading literature on the subject.

"I also furnished MARTIN a sample of RDX. I had a pass which would allow me to go into the production area of the plant at the Holston Ordnance Works, and one night, when I had occasion to go through the production area, I took a handful, that is, about two ounces of RDX, and put it in my pocket. I later transferred it to a rubber container. This container was about one-half pint capacity, black, with a flexible rubber lid. I put the sample in the container with some water. I gave this to MARTIN on his next trip, together with a report on the manufacturing process.

"In an attempt to fix the date on which I turned over to MARTIN the material dealing with RDX and the sample of RDX, I would say that it was at least six months before the date of my transfer from the Holston Ordnance Works. This transfer occurred in November, 1944. This would place the approximate time, as near as I can recall, at about May, 1944.

"I knew that this was a serious matter, since the United States was at war, and further, because I had signed an affidavit when I started my employment at the Holston Ordnance Works to the effect that I knew that I was to furnish no information from this plant to anyone.

"I refused payment for this material.

"MARTIN may have visited me once more, or it may have been on this occasion that I told MARTIN that I was going to leave. As I recall, I told him that I was going to Knoxville. I further told him that I was

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through furnishing him information. I have not seen MARTIN since I left the Holston Ordnance Works, which was in November, 1944. No other individual connected with MARTIN, or any individual whom I believe to be representing Russia in place of MARTIN, has contacted me since that date.

"I have read the preceding six pages, all of which is true to my best knowledge and belief.

/s/ A. D. SLACK

"WITNESSED:

P. G. ROTH, Special Agent, F.B.I.

PAUL R. BIBLER, Special Agent, F.B.I."

These Agents can also testify that ALFRED SLACK identified a photograph of HARRY GOLD as the man known to him as MARTIN. On the back of this photograph, SLACK wrote as follows: "I identify this picture as a man I knew as MARTIN. (Signed) A.D. SLACK".

SLACK also identified a photograph of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV as the man known to him as ROBERT. On the back of this photograph he wrote as follows: "I identify this picture as a man I met called ROBERT. (Signed) A. D. SLACK."

o/s These Agents can also testify that on June 15, 1950, ALFRED SLACK signed waivers of search granting permission to Special Agents KIRBY A. VOSBURGH, DONALD E. RONEY, VINCENT M. SHEEHAN, and JOHN E. MAHONEY, to conduct a search of his residence located at Maider Road, Clay, New York, and authorizing them to take from that residence any letters, papers, materials or any other property which they might desire.

AL 65-1647

DONALD E. RONEY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York

Can testify that on June 15, 1950 in the course of making a permissive search of the residence of ALFRED DEAN SLACK at Maider Road, Clay, New York, he found the following items:

1. A small piece of paper bearing the following handprinted name and address in pencil:

HARRY GOLD
6823 Kindred Street
Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania

This piece of paper was found in a small wooden box measuring approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", located in the rear of a row of books on a built-in book shelf in the living room of the SLACK residence. The paper itself was inside this wooden box and was found underneath a small piece of white cardboard which fitted flush against the bottom of the box.

2. A large piece of white paper bearing three chemical formulas, one of them being labelled Cyclo-trimethylene-tri-nitramine. Within the γ chemical formula diagramed immediately above this word, appears the pencilled letters "RDX". At the top of this piece of paper appears the name and date "A. D. SLACK 6-8-43".

65
This piece of paper was found in a book on a built-in book shelf in the living room of the SLACK residence. The book in which the paper was found was "Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 19th Edition" published by Chemical Rubber Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., September, 1934. On the fly leaf of this book was written "A. D. SLACK, January 2, 1935." Also written on the fly leaf of the book was "JOS. P. SLACK, 1936". Written on the inside of the front cover of the book was the following: "A. D. SLACK, Bldg. 9201-5".

The paper itself was folded into quarters so that it was entirely contained within the pages of this book.

AL 65-1647

Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and
Special Agent PETER G. ROTH
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
707 National Savings Bank Building
Albany 7, New York

Either of these Agents can testify that the sheet of plain paper marked "A. D. SLACK, 6-8-43" and containing three chemical formulas was exhibited to SLACK on June 15, 1950. With regard to the formula described above, he stated that the diagram shows the first step in the preparation of RDX. He stated that he believes he obtained this from a book on organic chemistry by PAUL KARRER. He further stated that he believed this to be part of his research for a write-up on RDX which he subsequently gave to MARTIN.

With regard to the small white card containing the notation "HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania, SLACK advised he recalled that at some time MARTIN gave him the name HARRY GOLD and some address as that of a friend, to whom he could write in case of necessity. SLACK stated, however, that he did not believe this was the card furnished to him by MARTIN: that he could not recall ever having put it in the little box in which it was found. SLACK advised he believed the occasion on which MARTIN gave him a name and address was while he, SLACK, still resided at Rochester, New York, which would have been prior to September, 1942.

HARRY GOLD

The address of this witness will
be obtained prior to the trial.

Can testify he moved to 6832 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1944, and that from 1938 to 1944 he lived at 5032 Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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HARRY GOLD furnished the following signed statement concerning his association with ALFRED DEAN SLACK, on June 2, 1950:

"Philadelphia, Penn.
June 2, 1950

"I, Harry Gold, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. Scott Miller, Jr. and Richard E. Brennan who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"In the Fall of 1941 I had been engaged in industrial espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, since 1936, with the exception of the period from late summer of 1938 to the late summer of 1940, at which time I was attending college in Cincinnati.

"In the Fall of 1941 I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me except by the name of Sam, who was obviously Russian and who had previously told me that due to the attack on Russia by Germany, we would have to once again begin to obtain vital information for the Soviet Union on a very much intensified scale.

"I went from Phila., Penn. to N.Y.C. on a Sat. to meet Sam in N.Y. Sam gave me the name of Al Slack as a man who lived in Rochester, N.Y. and worked for the Eastman Kodak Co. and that I must leave that night to see him in Rochester. This carried the inference, and I understood it to mean that Slack would furnish us with information.

"I traveled by bus, arriving in Rochester Sunday morning and called Slack on the telephone. He met me in Rochester. At this time I gave him a 'pep talk' on the necessity of aiding the Soviet Union now that she had been attacked.

"This began a series of meetings between Slack and myself in Rochester, probably once in N.Y., once in Philadelphia, and several times at Slack's farm in Webster or West Webster, N.Y. During this

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time he gave me information on processes dealing with Kodachrome, including samples of chemicals. On several occasions I gave Slack the sum of \$200.00, which money had been given me by Sam. I retained a receipt several times from Slack for this money. Slack was aware that he was getting this money in connection with supplying the information to me.

"The material I received from Slack, I turned over to Sam, mostly in Manhattan, N. Y., and probably once in Buffalo, N. Y.

"In connection with the time I met Slack in Phila., he was returning from Belle, West Va, where he had seen a Howard Gochenaur who was employed by the DuPont Co. there. Slack had obtained a process in connection with the making of nylon upon the payment of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 to Gochenaur.

"I think that Slack had suggested the possibility of obtaining the information and I took it up with Sam. Sam then gave me the above money, which I gave Slack, with instructions to contact Gochenaur.

"In Phila. Slack gave me part of the nylon process, took part to Rochester, and later we got together and found that it was very jumbled and incomplete. I turned the information over to Sam.

"From the time I first met Slack, until the Fall of 1942, I had to give two 'pep talks' to Slack about aiding the Soviet Union.

"In the fall of 1942 Slack was transferred to the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee.

"On the instructions of Sam I made preparations to re-establish contact with Slack in Tennessee.

"Prior to this, and even after I saw Slack in Tennessee, he exhibited a lack of willingness to continue supplying us with information.

"I went to Kingsport, Tennessee in the early part of 1943 and met Slack. Following this I made what I believe 3 more trips to Kingsport and saw Slack on 2 of these visits. The last time I went out there I found from the occupants of the house where Slack formerly

AL 65-1647

lived that Slack had been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. This last was about Christmas, 1943.

"On either the 2nd or 3rd contact by me with Slack at Kingsport, he supplied me with information relative to the manufacture of explosive material in the nature of a highly nitrated compound, which was being made at the Holston Ordnance Works. Slack also gave me a sample of this explosive material in 2 rubber containers. There may have been one more step, chemical or physical, involved before the sample I had could actually be used. Slack mentioned to me what this final step was, which I may have later put on paper.

"I took this information and sample back to Phila. and after several days took the information and sample with me to Manhattan, N.Y. and turned it over to Sam.

"The last time I saw Slack was on my third visit to Kingsport at which time he told me that he thought he was going to be transferred to a highly secret project which he thought had to do with the manufacture of a poison gas.

"The principal virtue of the explosive mentioned above was the reduction in bulk from the old type explosive.

"After I had reported to Sam the fact that Slack had been transferred, he shortly thereafter ordered me to forget Slack.

"I have not seen Slack, nor have I heard from him since my third visit to Kingsport, which was in the Fall of 1943. My 2nd visit to Kingsport must have been in the summer of 1943.

"I would like to clarify the 2nd paragraph on page 1 to the extent that there had been a lapse of approximately six or seven months from the Spring of 1941 to the Fall of 1941 during which Sam had indicated that he had no further use for my efforts. About two months after the attack on Russia by Germany, Sam once again got in touch with me and emphasized the necessity for a greatly accelerated activity in obtaining information.

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"With respect to the third paragraph on page 3, I would like to state the following: the information furnished by Gochenaur only carried the process up to the formation of the 'Nylon Salt' and did not include what is probably the most important step, the Polymerization to the high-molecular weight polyamide which is 'Nylon'; nor were any of the subsequent steps such as the extension of the fibers or their stretching to orient the molecules from the random state.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five additional pages and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 2, 1950

"Witnessed:

T. Scott Miller, Jr.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penn, 6-2-50

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent
F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Penna. 6-2-50"

In a subsequent interview GOLD reconstructed his association with SLACK as follows: He believes that he met SLACK originally in 1940 and continued associating with him at frequent intervals in Rochester, New York, up until the latter part of 1942, when SLACK was transferred to Tennessee, and at which time he had difficulty in ascertaining SLACK's whereabouts. He believes that he finally ascertained SLACK's whereabouts from SLACK's father in Rochester, New York and that his next contact with SLACK was in Cincinnati, Ohio, which he believes was the first week of May, 1943. He advised that probably his next contact was in the fall of 1943, at which time SLACK was living in Kingsport, Tennessee. He believes that he went to Kingsport twice in 1943 and two or three times in 1944, and that it was in the spring of 1944 that he obtained from SLACK the information and samples of the powerful explosive which he later deter-

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mined to be RDX. GOLD also stated at this subsequent interview that he is not certain to whom he turned over the sample of explosive, but that it was either to the man known to him as JOHN or the man known to him as SAM.

Special Agent T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
Special Agent RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square
New York, New York

These Agents obtained the signed statement and the subsequent information from HARRY GOLD, as set out above.

SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Either of the above agents will testify that on June 2, 1950, pictures of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD stated that YAKOVLEV was identical with his superior who was known to him as JOHN. (u) (X)

SA FRANK J. NOLAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Agent NOLAN will testify that he operated a camera on June 18, and 19, 1943, and took pictures with same camera of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. (u) (X)

SA ROBERT J. WIRTH
SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Either one of these agents will testify that the pictures exhibited to HARRY GOLD as pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV are in fact pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. (u) (X)

They will testify that they knew this individual to be YAKOVLEV (u) (X)

- (a) because during 1946 they observed YAKOVLEV on several occasions driving a Buick sedan, 1946 license 7N-1490, which license was registered to A. A. YAKOVLEV. (u) (X)
- (b) because they observed him entering and leaving 3 West 108th Street, New York City wherein ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV resided with his wife and family. (u) (X)
- (c) the agents observed this individual driving the aforementioned Buick between his home, 3 West 108th Street, and the Consulate of the USSR in New York City. (u) (X)

~~SECRET~~

(d) [REDACTED] (s) b1 (X)

(c) these agents observed YAKOVLEV identifying himself as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV on December 27, 1946 to the United States Customs Service when boarding the SS AMERICA to depart from the United States for France. (X) (u)

[REDACTED]

Refer State

Immigration & Naturalization Service
Washington, D. C.

The name of the official of the Immigration & Naturalization Service who will provide the following records will be made known at the time of the trial.

He will present records which will reflect that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV entered the United States at San Pedro, California on February 4, 1941 aboard the SS ECUADOR and left the United States on December 27, 1946 via the SS AMERICA at the Port of New York.

SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.
SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Either one of the above agents will testify that on May 22, 1950, HARRY GOLD stated that at the end of the year 1940, he met a person known to him as SAM, who, until early 1944, acted as his espionage superior.

The foregoing information has been incorporated in GOLD'S signed statement executed May 22, 1950.

~~SECRET~~

200

On June 1, 1950 photographs of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD positively identified SEMENOV from the aforementioned pictures as identical with his espionage superior known to him as SAM.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*Refer
Back*

d/s

SA FRANK J. NOLAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Agent NOLAN will testify that on June 18, 1943, in New York City, he photographed SEMEN M. SEMENOV. These photographs are identical with those shown to HARRY GOLD.

SA MICHAEL H. O'ROURKE
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Agent O'ROURKE will testify that he has recognized SEMEN SEMENOV from his photo and has determined his identity after observing him almost daily in April and May, 1944, depart from his (SEMENOV'S) former residence at 46 West 95th Street. He was identified to Agent O'ROURKE by ALBER BASSANT, Superintendent of that apartment house.

During this period, SEMENOV usually proceeded to E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY, 500 5th Avenue, where he was further identified to Agent O'ROURKE by JOHN PRITCHARD, Chief Engineer of the Badger Company.

AL 65-1647

SA PAUL R. BIBLER
SA PETER G. ROTH
Federal Bureau of Investigation
National Savings Bank Building
Albany, New York

Either of these agents can produce and identify the photograph of ~~SEMIN~~ SEMENOV, which SLACK identified as ROBERT.

A Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

The name of a Special Agent will be furnished later, who can testify that the photograph identified by SLACK as ROBERT is a photograph of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV.

Mrs. ADA M. CARR
Deputy Registrar
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City Hall
Syracuse, New York

Can produce and identify records of the Department of Health, City of Syracuse, reflecting that in Book K-11, Page 1186, there is recorded the birth of ALFRED SLACK, as of August 6, 1905, and that his parents are JOSEPH P. SLACK and HELEN DOOLITTLE.

JAMES H. PARK
Resident Manager
Kingsport Inn
Kingsport, Tennessee

Under subpoena duces tecum, will produce registration card Number 4206, in the name HARRY GOLD, 5032 (street not legible), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated September 30, 1943 with departure date of October 1, 1943, and registration card Number 4807 in the name HARRY GOLD, 5032 (street not legible), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated October 23, 1943, departure date not listed.

FBI Laboratory Technician
FBI Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

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The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

The FBI Laboratory examined Kingsport Inn Registration Card Number 4206, in the name of HARRY GOLD, dated September 30, 1943, and Kingsport Inn Registration Number 4807, in the name of HARRY GOLD, dated October 23, 1943. The examination consisted of comparison of the known handwriting and handprinting of HARRY GOLD, and it was concluded the name HARRY GOLD, and addresses written on the aforementioned registration cards, were written by HARRY GOLD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

NWK

FILE NO. - 65-4082 fs

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/28/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/11-14, 19-21/50	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS M. O'CONNOR
TITLE ALFRED DEAN SLACK		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b2c b7D
 RICHARD M. BRIGGS died 9/29/39, chronic alcoholism; formerly resided at 1 East Lincoln St., Verona, NJ; married to one SARA WEBER. BRIGGS formerly employed by Dailey Corp. in West Orange, NJ. Funeral arrangements for BRIGGS made by A. D. SLACK.

gem
 BRIGGS interested Dailey Corp. in and attempted to arrange with Amtorg for a deal whereby Soviet Nationals would be trained in the operation and production of photographic emulsions and paper. Other persons interviewed had no knowledge of BRIGGS' associates.

P

DETAILS:

b7c b7D
 [REDACTED]

b7c b7D
 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *S.K. [Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-59183-228

- COPIES OF THIS REPORT DESTROYED 148 NOV 21 1960
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 - 1 Washington Field (SD)

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** reviewed pgs 1, 9, and 12 only. Pgs 1, 9 and 12 are unclassifiable.*
 3042 PWT/1
 5/26/8

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

JUL 23 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-19-83 BY SP-5 JAC/STP

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D
b7C

It might be noted in connection with this CHANDLER that the employment of MARJORIE CHANDLER, his daughter, with National Oil Products Company, would cover part of the period during which THOMAS L. BLACK, mentioned by HARRY GOLD, as a Soviet Agent, was also employed by NOPCO.

A report was carried for GEORGE L. CHANDLER, Jr. (wife M. EVELYN) who resided in September 1949 on Princeton Avenue, Meteceteconk, New Jersey. He had previously resided at 223 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. He was 48 years of age in 1949 and was employed as a partner with the Lane Waters and Company, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey (a brokerage business) for 11 years.

Reference is made to St. Louis teletype dated June 20, 1950 in which it is reflected that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

NWK 65-4082

In the effects of HARRY GOLD, admitted Soviet Agent, certain documents were found which had originally belonged to RICHARD M. BRIGGS. GOLD advised he received these papers from SLACK. However, SLACK was unable to identify certain of BRIGGS' papers in possession of GOLD and it is conceivable therefore they may have been given to GOLD by a third party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 12 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/26/87 BY 3040 pwt/...

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Connelley	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM PHILA. 6-11-50 11.20 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESPIONAGE - R. GOLD INTERVIEWS RESUMED TODAY. WAS
 SHOWN VARIOUS ITEMS SEIZED FROM HIS HOME UNDER WAIVER. EACH ITEM WILL
 BE IDENTIFIED FOLLOWED BY GOLD-S REMARKS ABOUT IT. A BOOK ENTITLED, QUOTE
 GENESEE FEVER, UNQUOTE, BY CARL CARMER WITH NOTATION, QUOTE, THE SLACKS
 MARCH NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, UNQUOTE, WRITTEN ON INSIDE COVER. GOLD DEF-
 INITELY RECALLS THAT SLACK OR SLACK-S WIFE LENT HIM THIS BOOK BECAUSE
 GOLD HAD LONG COACH RIDE AHEAD OF HIM. IN VIEW OF DATE IN BOOK, GOLD
 STATES THAT PROBABLY IT WAS HANDED TO HIM IN KINGSPORT. TENN. THE NEXT
 ITEM SHOWN WAS A BOOK ENTITLED, QUOTE, FROM DOUBLE EAGLE TO RED FLAG,
 UNQUOTE, BY KRASSNOFF. THIS BOOK BEARS PRINTED NOTATION INSIDE FRONT
 COVER, QUOTE, A. D. SLACK, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, UNQUOTE. GOLD SAID THAT
 THIS BOOK WAS EITHER GIVEN OR LENT TO HIM BY ALFRED SLACK AND STATES
 THAT HE BELIEVES SLACK GAVE HIM THIS BOOK IN ROCHESTER AND FURTHER BE-
 LIEVES THAT SLACK GAVE IT TO HIM AT THE TIME WHEN BOTH WERE WORKING ON
 THE MATERIAL THEY HAD RECEIVED FROM GOCHENAUR. GOLD FURTHER STATED THAT
 THE PRINTING IS NOT HIS. THE NEXT ITEM WAS A MANILA ENVELOPE OF EASTMAN
 KODAK, ROCHESTER, BEARING HANDWRITTEN NAME, QUOTE, AL SLACK, BUILDING
 ONE ONE NAUGHT, UNQUOTE, WITH NAME, QUOTE, W. M. HEARN, B. FOUR SIX,
 UNQUOTE, APPEARING IN UPPER LEFT CORNER. GOLD SAID HE WROTE NONE OF

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148 NOV 21 1960 COR. LINE THREE SHOULD READ

RECORDED - 26
INDEXED - 24

65-59183-231

BE IDENTIFIED FOLLOWSEXXX FOLLOWED BY GOLD-S REMARKS ABOUT IT.

PAGE

~~ONE~~ TWO

ABOVE BUT DID WRITE NOTATION ON ENVELOPE, QUOTE, DEVELOPMENT, UNQUOTE. WITH REFERENCE TO CONTENTS OF ENVELOPE, WHICH WERE TWENTYNINE PIECES OF A CUT UP AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT, GOLD STATES HE DOES NOT RECALL IT BUT THAT IT UNDOUBTEDLY WAS GIVEN HIM BY SLACK. HE STATES FROM APPEARANCE IT LOOKS AS THOUGH PHOTOGRAPH WAS CUT WITH LARGE PAPER CUTTER AND APPARENTLY HAD BEEN RECOVERED FROM A WASTE DISPOSAL, SO HAD PROBABLY BEEN GIVEN HIM BY SLACK SO THAT GOLD COULD PIECE IT TOGETHER. GOLD SAID THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES AS TO WHY THIS STILL IN HIS POSSESSION. ONE - THAT SLACK GAVE IT TO HIM BUT GOLD FORGOT TO TURN IT OVER ~~TO~~ SAM. TWO- SLACK WANTED TO SHOW GOLD THE POSSIBILITY OF USING KODACHROME IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BUT THAT SLACK LATER MAY HAVE GIVEN GOLD BETTER EXAMPLES OF SUCH, SO THAT GOLD RETAINED THE ONE FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION, THE BETTER ONES BEING TURNED OVER BY GOLD TO SAM. GOLD RECALLED THAT SAM HAD EXHIBITED AN INTEREST IN THE POSSIBILITY OF USING KODACHROME IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BUT DOES NOT RECALL WHETHER SAM FIRST MENTIONED THIS OR WHETHER IT WAS SUGGESTED TO SAM BY GOLD AS A RESULT OF CONVERSATION WITH SLACK. THE NEXT ITEM SHOWN TO GOLD WAS FOLDER CONTAINING NUMEROUS PAPERS PERTAINING TO WORK AT EASTMAN KODAK. OUTSIDE OF THIS FOLDER IS PRINTED, QUOTE, DICK BRIGGS, END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UNQUOTE. GOLD SAID THAT HE PRINTED THIS. RELATIVE TO THE SOURCE OF THIS MATERIAL, GOLD SAID IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY SLACK AND THAT HE BELIEVES THAT HE EITHER MAY HAVE FORGOTTEN TO GIVE IT TO SAM OR MAY HAVE TOLD SAM ABOUT IT AND SAM WAS NOT INTERESTED. GOLD SAID THAT THE ENTIRE FILE CAME FROM SLACK AND SLACK MAY HAVE THOUGHT THAT SAM WOULD BE INTERESTED IN IT IN VIEW OF BRIGGS FORMER ASSOCIATION WITH THE SOVIETS. GOLD ADVISED THAT THE ONLY HANDWRITING OF HIS WHICH APPEARED IN THIS FOLDER IS A NOTATION ON A COLORED CARD FROM PARAMOUNT WEST COAST LABORATORIES. GOLD SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THIS NOTATION IS IN HIS HANDWRITING, HE HAS NO IDEA WHY HE WROTE IT OR WHAT THE MEANING OF THE NOTATION IS. THE NEXT ITEM WAS A FOLDER ENTITLED, QUOTE, FLUE GAS FROM SMELTERS, UNQUOTE, WHICH CONTAINED PLANT NOTES, PHOTOSTATS OF CHARTS, AND OTHER DATA WHICH APPARENTLY CAME FROM EASTMAN KODAK, ROCHESTER. GOLD PERUSED ALL THIS MATERIAL AND STATED IT UNDOUBTEDLY HAD BEEN GIVEN HIM BY SLACK. A PIECE OF WHITE BOND PAPER IN THE FOLDER CONTAINED ONLY THE FOLLOWING TYPEWRITTEN NOTATION, QUOTE, THE ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL REPRESENTS MATERIAL AND DATA CONCERNING WORK WHICH HAS BEEN DONE ON THE PROBLEM OF SILVER RECOVERY FROM SALVAGED PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSION, UNQUOTE. GOLD SAID THAT HE HAS NO

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF THIS NOTATION BUT IT APPARENTLY WAS FOR THE BENEFIT OF GOLD AND OR SAM. GOLD COULD NOT EXPLAIN WHY THIS WAS STILL IN HIS POSSESSION BUT GAVE TWO POSSIBILITIES OR GUESSES AS TO REASON. ONE - SLACK LATER GOT MORE UP TO DATE PROCESSES COVERING SAME MATERIAL WHICH WERE BETTER AND WHICH WERE GIVEN TO GOLD WHO SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSMITTED THEM TO SAM, AND THEREFORE GOLD RETAINED THE OUTMODED ONES. TWO - THAT SLACK WAS TO DO SOME MORE WORK ON THE MATERIAL SO THAT AN EXPLANATION OF WHAT THE MATERIAL WAS CONCERNED WITH COULD BE GIVEN TO SAM. GOLD STATED THAT HE NEVER TOOK ANY MATERIAL OUT OF PACKAGE TO DISCUSS WITH SAM AT A TIME WHEN THEY WERE TOGETHER, AND HE NEVER RECALLS SAM RETURNING ANY MATERIAL TO HIM, SO THAT POSSIBILITY OF MATERIAL HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO SAM AND SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO GOLD IS OUT OF QUESTION. THE NEXT ITEM SHOWN WAS A ^(P)BLANK MANILA FOLDER CONTAINING PLAIN PIECES OF UNRULED PAPER WITH HANDWRITING THEREON. ALL OF THIS MATERIAL IS IN GOLD-S HANDWRITING, ACCORDING TO HIM. GOLD SAID THAT ALL WAS A ROUGH DRAFT OF REPORTS WHICH HE INTENDED MAKING UP FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAM, BUT THAT HE CANNOT REMEMBER WHETHER FINAL REPORTS WERE EVER DRAWN UP AND TURNED OVER TO SAM, ALTHOUGH THERE IS DEFINITE POSSIBILITY THAT

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

SUCH WAS DONE. SHEET WHICH IS MARKED NO. ONE AND BEGINS, QUOTE, I MET AL AT EIGHT THIRTY PM, ETC., UNQUOTE, REFERS TO MATERIAL IN THE FOLDER MARKED, QUOTE, DICK BRIGGS, UNQUOTE. GOLD ALSO STATED THAT THE SENTENCE WHICH READS, QUOTE, THE MATERIAL LEFT TO HIM BY DICK FOR USE BY A PERSON IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES TO HOWARD, UNQUOTE, REFERS TO HOWARD ~~X~~GOCHENAUR. IN THIS RESPECT GOLD IS OF THE OPINION THAT BRIGGS IS THE ONE WHO FIRST APPROACHED GOCHENAUR. GOLD ADDED THAT HE THOUGHT THE REFERENCED MATERIAL ABOUT, QUOTE, GOING TO HOWARD, UNQUOTE, WAS A MEANS OF IDENTIFYING THE PERSON TO HOWARD RATHER THAN A MEANS OF BLACKMAILING GOCHENAUR INTO SUBMITTING MORE INFO. GOLD COULD NOT STATE HIS REASON FOR THAT ^{BT}~~SUB~~ SAID THAT IS HIS IMPRESSION. THE NEXT PAGE IN THIS ROUGH DRAFT REPORT WHICH BEGINS, QUOTE, THE COPY IS IN AL-S PRINTING, UNQUOTE, IS A CONTINUATION OF THE REPORT WHICH GOLD WAS DRAWING UP TO GIVE TO SAM. IT IS NOTED THAT ON THIS PAGE IS THE SENTENCE, QUOTE, HE PARENTHESIS AL PARENTHESIS IS GOING TO SEE HOWARD ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER SIX, AND I SHALL SEE AL ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER SEVEN, UNQUOTE. AS IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE SUNDAY, DECEMBER SEVEN, WAS IN NINETEEN FORTYONE, GOLD SAID THAT THIS STRONGLY INDICATES THAT HE FIRST SAW SLACK IN NINETEEN FORTY. GOLD STATES, HOWEVER,

END PAGE FIVE

CORRECTION - LINE TEN NEXT TO LAST WORD SHOULD READ "BUT"

PAGE SIX

THAT POSSIBLY THIS MEETING REFERRED TO DID NOT OCCUR. GOLD ALSO SAID THAT THIS WAS NOT THE MEETING THAT HE HAD WITH SLACK AT THE NORTH PHILADELPHIA STATION. GOLD STATED THAT THE TIME HE MET SLACK AT THE NORTH PHILA. STATION MAY HAVE POSSIBLY BEEN ONE OR TWO WEEKS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER SEVEN, FORTYONE, STATING THAT HE IS CERTAIN THAT THE TIME HE MET SLACK AT NORTH PHILA. STATION WAS NOT ON THE OCCASION OF PEARL HARBOR. THE NEXT ITEMS SHOWN WERE THREE HANDWRITTEN PAGES BEGINNING AS FOLLOWS. PAGE ONE - QUOTE, DESIGN REPORT COVERING DRAWING H DASH ONE EIGHT NINE, ETC., UNQUOTE. PAGE TWO - BEGINNING, QUOTE, BAFFLE PLATES TO INHIBIT SWIRLING, ETC., UNQUOTE. PAGE THREE - BEGINNING, QUOTE, THE USE OF THE SUBJECT TYPE OF ASSEMBLY, ETC., UNQUOTE. GOLD STATED THAT ALL THREE PAGES WERE IN HIS HANDWRITING AND WAS ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAM, BUT STATED THAT THIS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. THE NEXT ITEM SHOWN WAS AN UNLABELED MANILA FOLDER CONTAINING NUMEROUS REPORTS WHICH GOLD STATED DEALT WITH PHOTOGRAPHY, SOME REPORTS DATING AS EARLY AS NINETEEN FORTYTWO. INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER WERE NUMEROUS REPORTS ENTITLED, QUOTE, SUB CONFERENCE, UNQUOTE, AND DATING FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX THROUGH APRIL ONE, THIRTYEIGHT.

END PAGE SIX

Copy shown to [unclear] for [unclear]

PAGE SEVEN

THESE REPORTS OBVIOUSLY DEALT WITH PHOTOGRAPHY AND PROBABLY EASTMAN KODAK. GOLD STATED THAT HANDWRITTEN NOTATIONS ON THESE SUB CONFERENCE REPORTS APPEAR TO BE IN SLACK-S HANDWRITING. ALL THROUGH REPORTS MENTION IS MADE OF CHEMICAL NO. FIVE, CHEMICAL NO. SIX, CHEMICAL NO. THIRTY EIGHT, OR THE LIKE, AND IN NUMEROUS PLACES SOMEONE HAS APPARENTLY IDENTIFIED THE CHEMICAL BY ITS ACTUAL NAME, SUCH AS SODIUM CHLORIDE. GOLD STATED THAT THESE OBVIOUSLY ARE EASTMANS CODE NUMBERS FOR CERTAIN CHEMICALS, AND IT IS NOTED THAT ONE OF GOLD-S HANDWRITTEN REPORTS REFERRED TO SLACK-S REVEALING IDENTITY OF CHEMICALS REFERRED TO BY CODE NUMBERS. GOLD SAID THAT IT IS POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH HE CANNOT BE CERTAIN, THAT THESE CONFERENCE REPORTS WHEREIN CHEMICALS ARE IDENTIFIED, IS THE MATERIAL GOLD REFERRED TO IN WRITING THE ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FOR SAM AND MENTIONING CODE NUMBERS OF CHEMICALS. GOLD STATED HE COULD NOT DEFINITELY EXPLAIN WHY THIS MATERIAL WAS STILL IN HIS POSSESSION BUT OFFERED SAME TWO POSSIBILITIES MENTIONED ABOVE. HE SAID THAT SLACK UNDOUBTEDLY GAVE HIM ALL OF THE MATERIAL WHICH HE SUMMARIZED AS REPORTS REFERRING TO MINOR CHANGES, BOTH OF AN EXPERIMENTAL AND PERMANENT NATURE, PROCESSES FOR PREPARATION OF VARIOUS TYPE FILM. GOLD STATED THAT ANYTHING SLACK GAVE

END PAGE SEVEN

CORRECTION - LAST WORD THIRD LINE FROM BOTTOM SHOULD READ "MINOR"

PAGE EIGHT

HIM OF THIS NATURE WAS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAM. THE NEXT ITEM SHOWN GOLD WAS A SMALL CARD ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF INCHES BY ONE AND ONE HALF INCHES CONTAINING HANDWRITING WHICH GOLD IDENTIFIED AS BEING HIS. THE CARD HAD THE FOLLOWING THEREIN. QUOTE. ONE. SEPTEMBER FORTY GAVE MAT. ON MANUF. OF ACETYL BUTYRATE BASE FOR AIRPLANE FILMS. WOULD LIKE ONE AGAIN. TWO. INFO ON HI SENSITIVITY AIRPLANE FILM- FOTO. THREE. SAMPLES AND METH. OF MANUF. OF TRICHROMATIC FILM CARD FOR COLORED PHOTOGRAPH OF KODAK TYPE, KODACHROME. FOUR. IN OTHER FIELDS ANYTHING IN HIS REACH OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE. UNQUOTE. GOLD ADVISED THAT THIS DEFINITELY REFERS TO INFO HE WAS TO OBTAIN FROM SLACK AND STATES THAT HE POSSIBLY DID MEET SLACK ORIGINALLY IN THE LATTER PART OF NINETEEN FORTY, ALTHOUGH HE ORIGINALLY THOUGHT THAT IT WAS BROTHMAN WHOM HE MET AT THAT TIME. GOLD STATES THAT THE NOTES ON THIS CARD WERE MADE AT A TIME WHEN HE WAS RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM SAM AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM SLACK. GOLD SAID THAT IF HE DID NOT MEET SLACK UNTIL FORTYONE, AS HE PREVIOUSLY SAID, THEN THE NO. ONE NOTATION ABOVE MEANS THAT IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY SLACK HAD GIVEN CERTAIN INFORMATION TO GOLD-S PREDECESSOR AND THAT SAM MERELY GAVE DATE TO REFRESH SLACK-S MEMORY. GOLD SAID THAT

END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

HE THINKS HE MET BROTHMAN AT ABOUT TIME OF LOU NOVA - JOE LOUIS FIGHT, AND THAT IF FIGHT WERE IN NINETEEN FORTY THEN HE MET SLACK IN FORTYONE. IF FIGHT WERE IN FORTYONE THEN HE MET SLACK IN FORTY, WHICH WOULD MEAN, GOLD SAID, IN THE LATTER INSTANCE THAT HE MET SLACK BEFORE HE MET BROTHMAN, WHICH HE SAID WAS QUITE POSSIBLE. WITH REFERENCE TO ACETYL BUTYRATE, GOLD SAID THIS MUST BE A SOLVENT FOR DISSOLVING FILM IN EITHER FILM RECOVERY OR FILM FORMATION. NOTATIONS TWO AND THREE DEAL WITH KODACHROME, ALTHOUGH GOLD STATES POSSIBLY NO. TWO DID NOT. WITH REFERENCE TO NO. FOUR, GOLD STATES THAT NOTATION, QUOTE, IN OTHER FIELDS, UNQUOTE, MEANS FIELDS OTHER THAN KODACHROME BUT STILL IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD. WITH REFERENCE TO SYRACUSE TELETYPE OF JUNE TEN REQUESTING CERTAIN QUESTIONS BE ASKED OF GOLD, THE FOLLOWING IS IN ANSWER THERETO.

NO. ONE - GOLD HAS NO FURTHER RECOLLECTION OF HIS MEETING SLACK IN NYC NEAR GRAND CENTRAL STATION, BUT STATES THAT IT WAS AROUND DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTYONE AND HE BELIEVES THAT SAM WAS INTRODUCED TO SLACK AT THAT TIME. RELATIVE TO PURPOSE OF SLACK-S COMING TO N.Y. GOLD STATES HE CANNOT RECALL BUT THAT IT WAS PROBABLY TO TURN OVER INFO TO GOLD FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAM. NO. TWO - GOLD DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING GIVEN

END PAGE NINE

PAGE TEN

SLACK WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS ON WHAT TYPE OF INFO WAS DESIRED BUT DOES RECALL THAT SEVERAL TIMES SLACK COPIED MATERIAL FROM GOLD-S NOTES WHICH HAD BEEN MADE WHEN LATTER RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM SAM. THESE INSTRUCTIONS WERE USUALLY WRITTEN BY GOLD ON SMALL CARD SIMILAR TO THAT REFERRED TO IN INSTANT TEL. GOLD SAID THERE IS POSSIBILITY THAT HE MAY HAVE GIVEN SLACK WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS ON OCCASIONS BUT HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION. NO. THREE - GOLD STATES THAT ONLY INDIVIDUALS HE CAN RECALL OTHER THAN ~~HOLLOWAYE~~ WHO HAVE SEEN HIM WITH SLACK ARE MRS. SLACK, FATHER AND MOTHER OF SLACK, ALL OF WHOM KNEW GOLD AS ~~MARTIN~~. NO. FOUR - WHICH REFERS TO SMALL CARD SEIZED IN GOLD-S RESIDENCE AND MENTIONED IN THIS TEL, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HANDWRITTEN NOTATION, QUOTE, TWO NINE DASH ONE ONE, UNQUOTE, IS EXHIBIT NUMBER OF INSTANT CARD IN PHILA. FILE AND WAS NOT PLACED THERE BY GOLD. WITH REFERENCE TO NO. SIX IN REFERENCED TEL, MATERIAL BEARING DATES PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYONE AND APPARENTLY DEALING WITH DICK BRIGGS WAS STAPLED TOGETHER AND SEPARATE FROM THE APPROXIMATE SEVENTEEN PAGES MENTIONED. GOLD-S EXPLANATION OF HIS POSSESSION OF THESE SET FORTH ABOVE GOLD STATED THAT LOOKING AT THIS MATERIAL DEFINITELY REFRESHES HIS RECOLLECTION THAT DICK BRIGGS WAS INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS ASSOCIATED IN SOVIET

END PAGE TEN

PAGE ELEVEN

ESPIONAGE WITH SLACK PRIOR TO TIME GOLD MET SLACK. PHOTOSTATS OF MATERIAL WHICH POSSIBLY DEALT WITH REPORTS FROM DUPONT IN WEST VIRGINIA AND POSSIBLY SUPPLIED BY GOCHENAUR BEING SENT PITTSBURGH TONIGHT.

CORNELIUS

ALBANY, SYRACUSE R.-A. AND PITTSBURGH TO BE ADVIEXX ADVISED

NY ACKAND DISC PLS WA PLS HOLD

NY PAGE FOUR LINE FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN ARE THEY CORRECT

NUB O MIN PLS

THESE LINES ARE OK ON MY COPY

LINE FIFTEEN BREAKS OF IN THE MIDDLE WITH THE LAST WORD " GOLD

LINE SIXTEEN BEGINS WITH " NOET ALL WAS A ROUGH "

LINE LINE IS COMPLETE WITH THE BEGINNING " DRAFT OF REPORTS ETC "

KUB LINE FIFTEEN READS AS FOLLOWS

GOLD-S HANDWRITING , ACCORDING TO HIM. GOLD SAID THAT ALL WAS A ROUGH DRAFT OF REPORTS WHICH HE INTENDED MAKING UP FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAM. BUT

OK

PH R 1 NY HFA

WA WA G WA GA

PH R 1 WA HSU AM HOLDING PH GA

*cc Mr Belmont
Mr Lamphere*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

16 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

84539

FBI ALBANY - SYRACUSE R. A. 6-15-50 11-52 PM EDT VA

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NYC, PHILA, KNOXVILLE URGENT

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP - R. RE PREVIOUS TELEPHONE CALLS TODAY.

SUBJECT WAS CONTACTED AS HE ALIGHTED FROM HIS CAR TO ENTER HIS PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT AT EIGHT A. M. THIS MORNING. HE VOLUNTARILY CONSENTED TO COME TO THE OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW. AT THE INSTIGATION

OF THE INTERVIEW HE READILY IDENTIFIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF HARRY GOLD AS THE INDIVIDUAL KNOWN BY HIM AS MARTIN. AT EIGHT THIRTY AM HE

ADMITTED THAT HE HAD FURNISHED TO GOLD A SAMPLE AND THE FORMULA FOR "RDX," WHICH HE OBTAINED FROM THE HOLSTON ORDNANCE COMPANY. SOMETIME IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. HE READILY IDENTIFIED GAIK

OVAKIMIAN AS INDIVIDUAL INTRODUCED TO HIM BY RICHARD BRIGGS AND TO WHOM HE FURNISHED INFO IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE. HE READILY IDENTIFIED THE PHOTOGRAPH OF SEMEN SEMENOV AS BEING AN INDIVIDUAL INTRODUCED TO HIM BY GOLD AND WHO HE UNDERSTOOD WAS GOLD-S SUPERIOR. HE READILY ADMITTED THAT HOWARD COCHENOUR HAD FURNISHED HIM INFO RE PROCESSING OF NYLON IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYONE. HE STATED THAT HE FULLY UNDERSTOOD THAT ALL OF THE MATERIAL HE TURNED OVER TO OVIKIMIAN AND GOLD WAS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO RUSSIA.

SUBJECT WAS MOST COOPERATIVE IN READING AND ANSWERING INTERVIEW.

RECORDED - 24-65-5983-232
INDEXED - 24

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DATE 5/26/89 BY 3000/...

SEARCH OF SUBJECTS HOME COMPLETED. SEARCH REVEALS THE NAME "HARRY GOLD, SIX EIGHT TWO THREE KINDRED STREET, PHILADELPHIA, TWENTYFOUR, PA." APPEARING ON A TWO AND A HALF BY THREE AND A HALF INCHES PIECE OF PAPER WHICH WAS FOUND IN A THREE BY FIVE INEX CARD BOX UNDER A PIECE OF CARDBOARD WHICH HAD TO BE REMOVED WITH A KNIFE. SLACK IDENTIFIED THIS AS NAME AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL GOLD INSTRUCTED HIM TO CONTACT IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY. SEARCH FURTHER REVEALED DIAGRAM DRAWN BY SLACK DATED JUNE EIGHT, FORTYTHREE PERTAINING TO "RDX" THIS PARTICULAR DIAGRAM HAS THE WORDS "RDX" PRINTED ON IT, WHICH HAS BEEN PARTIALLY ERASED. SLACK IDENTIFIED DIAGRAM AS HIS WORK REPRESENTING PRIMARY STEP IN MANUFACTURE OF "RDX." HE STATES FURTHER HE MADE THE INFO REFLECTED BY THE DIAGRAM AVAILALE TO GOLD AT THE TIME HE DELIVERED THE SAMPLE. ON BASIS OF WARRANT ISSUED IN THE EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, SUBJECT WAS ARRESTED IN THE SYRACUSE R. A. OFFICE AT EIGHT PM. HE WAS SEARCHED AND IMMEDIATELY TAKEN BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER A. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ VAN W. HANCOCK AND WAS ARRAIGNED AT NINE FIFTEEN PM. THE U. S. ATTORNEY WAS PRESENT AT THE ARRAIGNMENT AND OBTAINED FROM THE SUBJECT A WAIVER OF REMOVAL. SUBJECT TURNED OVER TO CUSTODY OF DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL CLARENCE DOLL, WHO PLANS TO INCARCERATE SUBJECT AT ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL, UTICA, NY. PLANS ARE TO CONTINUE INTERVIEWING SUBJECT TOMORROW.

WALL

END

WA 12-93 AN IJ
 12-03 AM OK FBI WA LRP
 OK FBINYC JD
 OK FBI KX CY
 PH OK FBIPH LPM
 DISC PLE

cc Mr Belmont
 Mr Lamm

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This is a joint report of SA MAHLON J. PRICE and the writer.

I. INTRODUCTION

HARRY GOLD of 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1950, advised SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, that he was the individual to whom Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS passed information concerning the Atomic Bomb for transmission to Russia.

Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS on March 1, 1950, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of having transmitted atomic secrets of both Britain and the United States, to the Soviet Union, before Lord Chief Justice GODDARD in the Senior Assize Court of the British Empire at London, England. FUCHS was sentenced to fourteen years in prison.

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was sworn to by SA JOHN M. COLLINS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, United States Commissioner, for the Eastern District of New York, charging that from on or about January 1, 1944, and continuing to the date of the complaint, HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown, to violate Sub-Section A, Section 32, Title 50, U. S. Code, in that HARRY GOLD would obtain from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, documents, etc., relating to the national defense, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, the USSR, and that GOLD would deliver, etc., the documents, etc. to "JOHN" DOE, a representative officer, agent and employee of the USSR, and to other persons unknown, who were not entitled to receive documents, etc. In pursuance of this conspiracy, HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE met in September, 1945 and conferred together in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, in the Eastern District of New York.

On May 23, 1950, a hearing was held before U. S. District Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia. Federal Judge McGRANERY advised the subject of his constitutional rights and stated he was entitled to the benefit of counsel and permitted HARRY GOLD to read a copy of the complaint filed against him in the Eastern District of New York.

Upon completion of the hearing before Federal Judge McGRANERY, bail was set in the amount of \$100,000 and GOLD was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal in default of bail. GOLD was removed by the United States Marshal and placed in Moyamensing Prison. He was later removed from the Moyamensing County Prison because of crowded conditions and placed in the Holmesburg County Prison by Prison authorities.

II. HARRY GOLD'S VERSION OF DEALINGS WITH
ALFRED DEAN SLACK

A. Dealings with Unknown American, wa Martin,
Rochester and Buffalo, New York

On May 22 and 23, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished the following information to SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN:

He advised that he had obtained material and information from an individual whom he met sometime in late 1941 or early 1942. This individual, GOLD said, he knew as MARTIN and believed that he worked at EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY in Rochester, New York. Concerning this individual's employment, GOLD said he was not sure that MARTIN actually worked at EASTMAN KODAK but that this again, was an impression of his. GOLD described MARTIN as follows:

Height	5'10" to 5'11"
Weight	165 lbs.
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Brown, dark
Mouth	Fairly wide
Face	Thin
Build	Generally lanky or bony physical structure
Occupation	Probably a chemist or an engineer

B. Identification of ALFRED DEAN SLACK

On June 1, 1950, in the chambers of Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY at which time JOHN D. M. HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, attorneys for subject GOLD, were present, Mr. HAMILTON informed SA T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. that HARRY GOLD had requested that the Agents talk to him as soon as his conference with Mr. HAMILTON was completed.

HARRY GOLD then stated privately to SA MILLER, that the individual whom he had previously stated was known to him only as MARTIN, was actually an individual named AL SLACK and that it was GOLD himself, who used the alias of MARTIN. The interview was of necessity ended at this time.

Phila. file #65-4333

On June 3, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown a photograph of ALFRED DEAN SLACK and he identified SLACK as being the individual whom he knew as AL SLACK. On the back of this picture, HARRY GOLD wrote: "This is AL SLACK whom I identified in my statement given to the FBI 6-2-50." HARRY GOLD signed this statement which was witnessed by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

C. Signed statement of HARRY GOLD concerning ALFRED DEAN SLACK

"Philadelphia, Penn.
June 2, 1950

"I, Harry Gold, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. Scott Miller, Jr. and Richard E. Brennan who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"In the Fall of 1941 I had been engaged in industrial espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, since 1936, with the exception of the period from late summer of 1938 to the late summer of 1940, at which time I was attending college in Cincinnati.

"In the Fall of 1941 I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me except by the name of Sam, who was obviously Russian and who had previously told me that due to the attack on Russia by Germany, we would have to once again begin to obtain vital information for the Soviet Union on a very much intensified scale.

"I went from Phila., Penn. to N.Y.C. on a Sat. to meet Sam in N.Y. Sam gave me the name of Al Slack as a man who lived in Rochester, N.Y. and worked for the Eastman Kodak Co. and that I must leave that night to see him in Rochester. This carried the inference, and I understood it to mean that Slack would furnish us with information.

"I traveled by bus, arriving in Rochester Sunday morning and called Slack on the telephone. He met me in Rochester. At this time I gave him a 'pep talk' on the necessity of aiding the Soviet Union now that she had been attacked.

"This began a series of meetings between Slack and myself in Rochester, probably once in N.Y., once in Philadelphia, and several times at Slack's farm in Webster or West Webster, N.Y. During this time he gave me information on processes dealing with Kodachrome, including samples of chemicals. On several occasions I gave Slack the sum of \$200.00, which money had been given me by Sam. I retained a receipt several times from Slack for this money. Slack was aware that he was getting this money in connection with supplying the information to me.

"The material I received from Slack, I turned over to Sam, mostly in Manhattan, N.Y., and probably once in Buffalo, N.Y.

Phila. file #65-4333

"In connection with the time I met Slack in Phila., he was returning from Belle, West Va, where he had seen a Howard Gochenaur who was employed by the DuPont Co. there. Slack had obtained a process in connection with the making of nylon upon the payment of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 to Gochenaur.

"I think that Slack had suggested the possibility of obtaining the information and I took it up with Sam. Sam then gave me the above money, which I gave Slack, with instructions to contact Gochenaur.

"In Phila. Slack gave me part of the nylon process, took part to Rochester, and later we got together and found that it was very jumbled and incomplete. I turned the information over to Sam.

"From the time I first met Slack, until the Fall of 1942, I had to give two 'pep talks' to Slack about aiding the Soviet Union.

"In the Fall of 1942 Slack was transferred to the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee.

"On the instructions of Sam I made preparations to re-establish contact with Slack in Tennessee.

"Prior to this, and even after I saw Slack in Tennessee, he exhibited a lack of willingness to continue supplying us with information.

"I went to Kingsport, Tennessee in the early part of 1943 and met Slack. Following this I made what I believe 3 more trips to Kingsport and saw Slack on 2 of these visits. The last time I went out there I found from the occupants of the house where Slack formerly lived that Slack had been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. This last visit was about Christmas, 1943.

"On either the 2nd or 3rd contact by me with Slack at Kingsport, he supplied me with information relative to the manufacture of explosive material in the nature of a highly nitrated compound, which was being made at the Holston Ordnance Works. Slack also gave me a sample of this explosive material in 2 rubber containers. There may have been one more step, chemical or physical, involved before the sample I had could actually be used. Slack mentioned to me what this final step was, which I may have later put on paper.

Phila. file #65-4333

"I took this information and sample back to Phila. and after several days took the information and sample with me to Manhattan, N.Y. and turned it over to Sam.

"The last time I saw Slack was on my third visit to Kingsport at which time he told me that he thought he was going to be transferred to a highly secret project which he thought had to do with the manufacture of a poison gas.

"The principal virtue of the explosive mentioned above was the reduction in bulk from the old type explosive.

"After I had reported to Sam the fact that Slack had been transferred, he shortly thereafter ordered me to forget Slack.

"I have not seen Slack, nor have I heard from him since my third visit to Kingsport, which was in the Fall of 1943. My 2nd visit to Kingsport must have been in the summer of 1943.

"I would like to clarify the 2nd paragraph on page 1 to the extent that there had been a lapse of approximately six or seven months from the Spring of 1941 to the Fall of 1941 during which Sam had indicated that he had no further use for my efforts. About two months after the attack on Russia by Germany, Sam once again got in touch with me and emphasized the necessity for a greatly accelerated activity in obtaining information.

"With respect to the third paragraph on page 3, I would like to state the following: the information furnished by Gochenaur only carried the process up to the formation of the 'Nylon Salt' and did not include what is probably the most important step, the polymerization to the high-molecular weight polyamide which is 'Nylon'; nor were any of the subsequent steps such as the extension of the fibers or their stretching to orient the molecules from the random state.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five additional pages and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Harry Gold
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 2, 1950.

Phila. file #65-4333

"Witnessed:

T. Scott Miller, Jr.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penn, 6-2-50

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent
F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Penna. 6-2-50."

D. Interviews of HARRY GOLD conducted on June 1, 2, and 12, 1950

HARRY GOLD advised on June 1 and June 2, 1950, that he believed he originally met ALFRED DEAN SLACK in 1941 at which time he, GOLD, was working for a Russian known to him only as SAM. The identity of SAM will be discussed later herein.

During an interview on June 12, 1950, HARRY GOLD stated that he believes he now met SLACK for the first time in 1940, rather than in 1941 as he had previously stated.

E. HARRY GOLD's Association with ALFRED DEAN SLACK

HARRY GOLD, on interviews that were conducted by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN on June 1, 2, and 12, 1950, furnished the following information concerning his dealings with ALFRED DEAN SLACK:

HARRY GOLD said that in the Fall of 1940, he went to New York City on a Saturday night for a pre-arranged meeting with his Russian superior, SAM, and during this meeting, SAM gave him the name of AL SLACK, Rochester, New York and instructed GOLD to proceed immediately to Rochester and contact SLACK.

GOLD stated he immediately boarded a bus at New York City and arrived at Rochester, New York on Sunday morning. He said he called SLACK on the telephone and they met in front of a theater, someplace in Rochester. GOLD advised that at this first meeting, a general agreement only was reached in that SLACK was to turn information over to GOLD which SLACK could obtain at the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.

GOLD advised that he introduced himself to SLACK under the name of MARTIN and that during his long association with SLACK, the latter never learned GOLD's true identity. At that time, SLACK was employed as a chemist, working in the Photographic Plant in Rochester, for the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY. GOLD stated that from this first meeting, there followed approximately six or seven meetings between the two, while SLACK was employed by the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY in Rochester.

Phila. file #65-4333

According to GOLD, the third time he went to Rochester, New York, he was driven to SLACK's farm in West Webster, New York. There, he met SLACK's wife and father. He described the latter as being an old retired chemist, formerly employed by the SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY of Syracuse, New York. GOLD stated he believed that SLACK's wife was named SYLVIA SLACK

HARRY GOLD advised that of the six or seven trips he made to Rochester, New York, he obtained information from SLACK about two or three times, and that this information also included samples of various chemicals.

According to GOLD, he paid SLACK several times, and even made payments to SLACK at times when no information was passed between them. He stated the amount of each payment to SLACK was approximately \$200.00, which money had been supplied GOLD by SAM.

HARRY GOLD advised that during his meetings with SLACK in Rochester, the Russians were mainly interested in securing information concerning the following items:

1. Chemicals used in the preparation of the film emulsion used for kodachrome.
2. Developers used for kodachrome.
3. Data on manufacture and techniques.

GOLD stated that SAM had specifically instructed him to obtain this information from SLACK and that it was his opinion that items 1 and 2 above were obtained but he does not recall whether any information falling within item 3 was actually obtained.

HARRY GOLD further advised that one meeting between SLACK and himself, during the period he contacted SLACK in Rochester, took place at the North Philadelphia Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. At this time, SLACK was returning from Charleston, West Virginia. According to GOLD, SLACK had gone to Charleston to contact one HOWARD GOCHENAUR, the latter being employed by the DuPont Plant at Belle, West Virginia. This plant, according to GOLD, was manufacturing raw materials for nylon. HARRY GOLD said that he believed this meeting occurred either late in 1941 or late in 1942. He stated that SLACK got off the Pennsylvania Railroad train at the North Philadelphia Station on a Sunday morning, but that he is unable to associate that Sunday morning with the Sunday of December 7, 1941, the date of Pearl Harbor.

Phila. file #65-4333

GOLD went on to advise that he could not rule out the possibility that this meeting actually did occur on December 7, 1941, due to the fact that the news concerning the attack on Pearl Harbor on that date, came out about 3:00 p.m., which would cause him to be very hazy about events occurring prior to that time on that particular day.

GOLD advised that after meeting SLACK at the above mentioned railroad station, the two proceeded by bus, to Beck's Restaurant at Rising Sun Avenue and Roosevelt Boulevard, but upon finding this restaurant closed, they proceeded to Williams' Restaurant on Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia. HARRY GOLD stated that they remained in the latter restaurant from about 15 minutes to one hour and then returned to the North Philadelphia Station, where SLACK boarded the train for New York City. According to GOLD, during the period that he and SLACK were together, SLACK gave GOLD part of the information on the nylon processes so that each could do some work on it prior to their next meeting in Rochester.

At the next meeting with SLACK, the date of which GOLD could not recall, the two of them spent the entire day at SLACK's farm going over the formula obtained from GOCHENAUR and found that it was quite jumbled and did not include the most important step, to wit: the actual polymerization to the high molecular weight polyamide.

GOLD stated that on one of his trips to Rochester, he believed he stopped at the Powers Hotel and may have used his true name. GOLD advised that to the best of his recollection, he continued associating with SLACK at Rochester, New York up until the latter part of 1942, at which time SLACK was transferred to Tennessee.

On June 16, 1950, HARRY GOLD advised SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, that the meeting with SLACK described in the preceding paragraphs, was not on the occasion of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, but occurred on some other date. He said that one of the meetings he had had with SLACK was on December 7, 1941 but that he now recalled this meeting was held in New York City. GOLD said he believed he met SLACK on this occasion in or near Longchamp's Restaurant on 34th Street at 5th Avenue, New York City. GOLD said that SLACK had been to Charleston, West Virginia and GOLD believes that the purpose of this trip was for SLACK to see HOWARD GOCHENAUR relative to the nylon process being worked on by DuPont. GOLD said that after meeting SLACK at the restaurant, the two of them walked up 5th Avenue and met SAM somewhere further up, on 5th Avenue. GOLD stated that he introduced SLACK by his right name to SAM, who, GOLD believes, used the name SIMON for this meeting.

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GOLD said that after he introduced SLACK and SAM, the latter two went out of GOLD's sight for about twenty minutes to one-half hour. He said that he saw SLACK again at the end of this twenty minutes or half hour, at a restaurant on 5th Avenue near 43rd or 42nd Street. GOLD said he and SLACK had dinner at this restaurant and then the two went to Grand Central Station, where GOLD waited near the information booth while SLACK went to purchase his ticket for Syracuse. GOLD recalls that when SLACK returned to the information booth, that SLACK had a copy of a newspaper containing the announcement of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

GOLD stated that SAM later told him that the reason that SAM and SLACK left GOLD at the time of this meeting, was that SAM had something to say to SLACK and was of the opinion that SLACK would be more at ease if GOLD were not present at this time.

Sometime during the latter part of 1942, ALFRED DEAN SLACK was transferred to Tennessee and HARRY GOLD advised he had difficulty in ascertaining his whereabouts. GOLD said that SAM was "pressuring him" to locate SLACK and that GOLD did make a few trips to Rochester in an effort to ascertain SLACK's whereabouts. GOLD has stated that he is not certain as to who furnished him information concerning SLACK's residence in Cincinnati. GOLD said he seems to recall that he finally ascertained from SLACK's father in Rochester, that ALFRED DEAN SLACK was at this time in Cincinnati, Ohio.

HARRY GOLD advised that his recollection of these past events is hazy but he believes he traveled from Philadelphia to Cincinnati during the week of the Kentucky Derby, which would be the first week in May, 1943. He stated that he possibly registered Sunday morning at the Cincinnati Club, which he described as a men's club and at which club he had been known while attending Xavier University from 1938 to 1940 in that city. HARRY GOLD also stated that his contact with SLACK in Cincinnati was probably his first contact with SLACK after the latter left the Rochester area. He believes he registered at the Cincinnati Club under his true name, but he did not actually spend Sunday night there.

GOLD seems to recall that SLACK resided on a street named Madison Road, although he is not sure of this, but he does recall that SLACK was living in an apartment or duplex, somewhere near Montgomery Avenue in Cincinnati, and that SLACK was working for the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY there.

According to GOLD, at this meeting in Cincinnati, SLACK informed him that he had to deliver something to a friend, or that SLACK's wife had to deliver something to a friend's wife, and that they were anxious to make this delivery, stating that they

were late. He said that he accompanied the subject and the subject's wife in their car to this friend's house and that upon arrival at the friend's home, at approximately the same time that SLACK was ringing the doorbell, SLACK turned to him and said that his friend's name was HOLLOWAY. GOLD said that he went in the HOLLOWAYS' home with SLACK and his wife, and stayed for about twenty minutes and he recalls that during this time, he had a drink. GOLD said that at the end of approximately twenty minutes, SLACK drove him back to the railroad station, leaving his wife behind with the HOLLOWAYS. According to GOLD, SLACK said that he and his wife had been friendly with the HOLLOWAYS for some time. GOLD described HOLLOWAY as being a big, blond man, and a graduate of the University of Florida. He stated he also recalls that Mrs. HOLLOWAY was pregnant at that time. He said he believes that he used the name MARTIN when meeting Mr. HOLLOWAY.

On June 12, 1950, a photograph of R. L. HOLLOWAY, who was employed at the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, Tennessee at the approximate time that subject SLACK was employed there, was shown to HARRY GOLD. GOLD stated that R. L. HOLLOWAY, whose photograph was shown to him, is identical with the Mr. HOLLOWAY whom he met in Cincinnati, Ohio with AL SLACK.

According to GOLD, his next contact with SLACK, as far as he can recall, was in the following Fall of 1943, at which time SLACK was living in Kingsport, Tenn. Relative to the manner in which GOLD determined SLACK's whereabouts, GOLD advised that the best possibility is that SLACK may have told him at their Cincinnati meeting of the impending transfer of SLACK to the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee. GOLD stated that he cannot actually recall this, however, and that other possibilities are that he may have obtained this information through SLACK's father, from other information GOLD obtained in Rochester, or that SAM found out in some way and informed GOLD.

In summary, GOLD states he thinks he went to Kingsport, Tennessee two times in 1943 and two or three times in 1944, and he believes that he registered at the Kingsport Inn, which he described as the largest hotel in Kingsport. He stated that he does not recall what name he used upon registering there, but he does believe that on each occasion, he met SLACK at the latter's house in Kingsport, and he recalls this house as being very new at that time and situated not far from the stadium.

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GOLD advised that in the early part of 1944, his Russian contact SAM, was succeeded by another Russian contact known to him only as JOHN. The identity of JOHN will be discussed later herein.

GOLD said that in the Spring of 1944, on one of his trips to Kingsport, Tennessee, he obtained information and material from SLACK and that this was actually the only time he obtained information and material from SLACK while the latter was in Tennessee. According to GOLD, the information and the material obtained from SLACK were as follows:

1. A process for the preparation of very pure nitric acid for use in the nitration procedure in connection with the manufacture of a new powerful explosive, which GOLD stated he later figured out to be RDX.
2. Samples of this explosive in two rubber containers, which SLACK told him had been packed in such a way that there was little danger of explosion and GOLD recalls that SLACK said something about the explosive being packed "wet."

HARRY GOLD said he does not recall the exact nature of SLACK's position at the Holston Ordnance Works, but he knows that he was connected with chemical engineering and he seemed to think that SLACK was some kind of plant manager or supervisor.

Relative to this mission at Kingsport, Tennessee, GOLD stated that he took this material which he had obtained from SLACK and returned to Philadelphia with it, where he left it at his home for several days until his next trip to New York City.

On another trip to Tennessee, GOLD stated that the only information that he obtained from AL SLACK was that the latter was under transfer to a highly secret project, the location of which he did not know but it was not to be in Kingsport, Tennessee. At that time, SLACK informed GOLD that he was of the opinion that the work had something to do with the manufacture of a special poison gas.

According to GOLD, on his last trip to Kingsport, Tennessee, he made inquiry at SLACK's home in Kingsport, and ascertained either there or in the house immediately to the rear of SLACK's house, that SLACK had been transferred to Knoxville. He stated that he also seems to recall that on several occasions, in the latter part of 1944, he mentioned SLACK's name to JOHN, at which time JOHN told him to forget about SLACK.

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It was pointed out to GOLD that this would bring his association with SLACK up to the time of his associations with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS in 1944. GOLD stated that this was very possible as he cannot recall all the details clearly at this time, and stated that he probably had been advised by SAM and by SAM's successor JOHN, that he should discontinue his contact with SLACK. He repeated that although he does not recall the details, JOHN probably instructed him to forget about SLACK at a time when GOLD was telling JOHN of his trips to Tennessee.

In summary, GOLD said that his meetings with SLACK during the latter's stay in Kingsport, Tennessee, were never pre-arranged but that upon arriving in Kingsport, he would call SLACK on the phone and at that time, would make a date. He also stated that he cannot recall whether he passed any money to SLACK while the latter was working in Tennessee. GOLD did state, however, that on several occasions when he paid SLACK, he obtained written receipts from him.

GOLD advised that he is of the opinion that all of the information or material that he ever received from SLACK at Rochester, New York, was turned over to SAM. He stated that he was not certain whether the information he received from SLACK while at Kingsport, Tennessee was turned over to SAM or JOHN.

F. Comments of HARRY GOLD Re Personal History and Espionage History of ALFRED DEAN SLACK

On June 12, 1950, HARRY GOLD advised that on certain occasions in Rochester, New York, SLACK acted as though he did not desire to continue in his espionage work and wished to break with the Soviets. GOLD said consequently it was necessary for him to give "pep talks" in order that their association might continue as in the past. He stated that during these talks, he explained to SLACK what a great service he could do for Russia and that he should not believe the stories he read concerning the Russian people. He said that actually the German Army had a terrific striking force and without help from others, the Soviet Union would be overrun and for this reason, it was absolutely necessary to give information to Russia.

GOLD stated that to the best of his knowledge, SLACK was not a Communist, but was a Socialist.

Relative to the association between SLACK and GOCHENAUR, HARRY GOLD stated that

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SLACK obtained information on the manufacture of nylon from GOCHENAU and paid GOCHENAU a sum of from \$500 to \$1,000, which money GOLD had given to SLACK for this purpose. GOLD stated he had obtained this money from SAM.

It is the opinion of HARRY GOLD that HOWARD GOCHENAU actually believed that the information he turned over to SLACK was to be used by another commercial firm in the United States and GOCHENAU had no idea that this information was destined for the Soviet Union.

It is GOLD's opinion from his several years association with AL SLACK, that the latter was probably placed in contact with the Soviets by a friend named DICK, last name unknown, who was described to GOLD as a "Radical" and who is now deceased. HARRY GOLD also stated that he is of the opinion that before he met SLACK the latter had been in direct contact with a Russian, but that GOLD is probably the first individual to whom SLACK actually gave information for the behalf of the Russians.

According to GOLD, SLACK told him something which he cannot now clearly recall to the effect that there was some reason why SLACK had to discontinue direct contact with Russian officials and had to work through an intermediary.

During a search of HARRY GOLD's residence at 6823¹ Kindred Street, Philadelphia, conducted June 2, 3, 1950, a manila folder bearing upon the outside the notation "DICK BRIGGS" was secured.

On June 11, 1950, GOLD advised that the DICK BRIGGS whose name appeared on the outside of this folder is identical with RICHARD BRIGGS. It is to be noted that ALFRED DEAN SLACK had a brother-in-law, now deceased, by the name of RICHARD MARLOE BRIGGS.

On June 13, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown a picture of RICHARD MARLOE BRIGGS, but was unable to identify him as anyone he had ever met before.

III. CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

On June 2 and 3, 1950, during a search of HARRY GOLD's residence at 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, the following items were obtained. The items enumerated below are those which pertain to HARRY GOLD's associations and dealings with ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

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- Item 1. A manila folder containing five handwritten sheets of notes believed to be in the handwriting of HARRY GOLD. The first two sheets mentioned a meeting with "AL", believed to be AL SLACK, regarding material furnished to GOLD by AL which was left him by "DICK" for use by a person identifying himself to be "HOWARD".

The material listed under Item 1 was shown to HARRY GOLD on June 11, 1950. He said at this time that the material on the two sheets of unlined white bond paper in this folder were in his handwriting. He also stated at this time that the "AL" referred to on Page 1 of this material is ALFRED DEAN SLACK and the "HOWARD" referred to is HOWARD GOCHENAUR, and "DICK" is RICHARD BRIGGS.

GOLD said these two sheets are a rough draft of a report which he was preparing for SAM and that this report referred to material which would be of assistance to anyone who is designated to contact HOWARD GOCHENAUR.

In connection with the other three pages containing handwritten material, each page beginning as follows: "Design report covering", "Baffle plates to inhibit" and "The use of the subject type", GOLD stated that this material had no connection with ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

- Item 2. A manila folder bearing the notation, "Flue Gas From Smelters" containing thirty-nine pages of material, some of which is type-written, some handwritten and some photostats.

GOLD said on June 11, 1950 that the piece of bond paper containing the message, "The accompanying material represents material and data concerning work which has been done on the problem of silver recovery from salvaged photographic emulsion" was probably typed by AL SLACK and was for the benefit of GOLD and/or SAM. GOLD stated that he has no independent recollection of this material, but that it undoubtedly was given to him by SLACK for transmittal to SAM. GOLD said he saw none of his handwriting on any of the documents, and he stated that material of this type would save a photographic company or a country many hundreds of thousands of dollars in research. He advised that he does not know why this folder is in his possession, and could only say that he either forgot to give it to SAM: told

SAM about it and SAM was not interested; or SLACK was to do some more work on this material in this folder but never got around to it, or SLACK procured more up to date information on the silver recovery process which outdated the referenced material.

- Item 3. This item is a small white card, about two and one-half inches by one and one-half inches, containing handwriting in pencil. On June 11, 1950, GOLD admitted that all the handwriting appearing thereon is his, with the exception of the date "6-3-50" followed by two sets of initials and the numeral notation "29-11". GOLD said that this card definitely refers to GOLD's dealings with SLACK, and that he is almost positive that this card was written by him when he was receiving instructions from SAM as to what he should obtain from SLACK.

With reference to paragraph one on the card, GOLD stated that acetyl butyrate must be some type of solvent for dissolving film either for film recovery or film formation. With reference to paragraph two on the card, GOLD said he could not state whether this dealt with kodachrome. With reference to paragraph three on the card, GOLD stated that this does refer to kodachrome. With reference to paragraph four which states "In other fields anything in his reach of military importance", GOLD said that this notation probably meant in fields of photography other than kodachrome.

GOLD stated that with reference to the time "September 1940" it refreshes his memory to the extent that possibly he did know SLACK in the fall of 1940. However, GOLD said there was the possibility that the date September, 1940 refers to a date that SLACK turned over the information described to GOLD's predecessor in Soviet espionage, who then turned it over to SAM or some other Russian contact, and that SAM was merely passing this information on to GOLD so that the latter could refresh SLACK's recollection as to what he had given his contact.

- Item 4. This item is a book entitled "Genesee Fever". GOLD advised on June 11, 1950, that he definitely recalls that AL SLACK or his wife lent him this book because he had a long coach ride returning to Philadelphia. When GOLD saw the notation on the inside cover "The Slacks - March, 1943" he stated that possibly

this book was lent to him on one of GOLD's trips to Kingsport, Tennessee, where the SLACKS were residing at that time.

According to GOLD, a notation on page 83 does not mean anything to GOLD except that he stated that the observation is true, that black absorbs light. He stated it is not in his handprinting and he has no idea who "CARL" is unless the author of the handprinted material was referring to the author of the book, CARL CARMER. A pencilled circle around the word "Lyons" on page 197, according to GOLD, means nothing to him.

- Item 5. This item is a book entitled "From Double Eagle to Red Flag" by General P. N. KRASSNOFF. On June 11, 1950, this book was exhibited to GOLD who stated that it was either given or lent to him by AL SLACK. He also stated that the printing on the inside cover "A. D. SLACK 1935" is not in his handprinting.

GOLD states he believes SLACK gave him this book in Rochester, N.Y., and that it may have been at the time when both were working on the material which they received from HOWARD GOCHENAUR.

- Item 6. A manila folder bearing upon the outside the printed name "DICK BRIGGS". This folder contained about sixty pages of material relating to various chemical processes dealing in part with the handling of urea and in part with discussion of film processes and tests at the Kodak Company.

The urea material was stapled together with a typewritten cover sheet reading:

"Feb. 1942

The report and data attached to this sheet have been assembled from the effects of the late R. Briggs and are being submitted in that they may be of some value."

On June 11, 1950, upon being exhibited this folder, GOLD stated that the handprinting on the cover is his and that the material was undoubtedly given him by SLACK. In connection with the typing that appears on the first sheet in this folder, beginning with this statement, "The report and data attached, etc.", GOLD

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said this may have been typed by SLACK, but was definitely not typed by him. The second, third and fourth pages in this folder, consisting of unruled, white paper, contained handwriting referring to "Jacket for silver tubing of urea converter". GOLD said that this is not in his handwriting and believes it may have been written by SLACK.

GOLD went on to advise that the only material inside this folder which contains his handwriting is a notation on a sheet of paper attached to a colored card from the Paramount West Coast Laboratory. On the sheet underneath this card is handwritten "Get explanation of T." GOLD said that at this time he has no idea what the above notation refers to, but stated that it is in his handwriting. He did say that this notation might possibly refer to getting an explanation of Type E, it being noted that "Type E" is printed in the center of this card.

GOLD said that this entire folder was given to him by SLACK for eventual transmittal to SAM. He explained that he may have forgotten to give it to SAM, or he may have told SAM about it and the latter was not interested.

Item 7. A manila folder bearing the following caption upon the outside:

"Mr. Baybutt"

Dope Inventories Usage and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

This folder contains twelve graphs, eleven of which are block stamped with the date April 22, 1942. The 12th graph carries the heading, "Plasticizer Inventories Usages and Losses 3rd Period 1942."

On June 11, 1950, HARRY GOLD examined instant binder and stated it was undoubtedly given him by SLACK, and he believes that the latter gave it to him in Kingsport, Tenn. GOLD stated that the photostatic material within the binder refers to a solvents inventory for film processes and film scrap recovery. GOLD also stated that this binder was probably taken directly from Eastman files. He said that the name "Baybutt" on the front cover means absolutely nothing to him. According to GOLD, he did not know

why he was still in possession of this binder. He added that he does not know whether he forgot to give it to SAM or whether he told SAM about it and the latter was not interested in it.

- Item 8. This item is a manila envelope of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. with the notation "AL SLACK, Building 110" on the front. This envelope contains 29 pieces of cut-up aerial photograph which appears to be an industrial plant inasmuch as it reflects large buildings, docks where large boats are moored and railroad yards with numerous tracks.

According to GOLD, it is obvious that the photograph had originally been cut up with a large paper cutter and he expressed the possibility that it was salvaged from waste. GOLD said possibly SLACK gave him the pieces and told him that it should be put together. He stated that undoubtedly this material came from SLACK, and he definitely recalled that SAM had exhibited an interest in the possibility of using kodachrome in aerial photography. GOLD cannot recall whether SAM had initiated the interest or whether SLACK had mentioned the possible use of kodachrome in this matter to GOLD to see what he could get on it. HARRY GOLD stated that he does not recall the photograph at all, but he said that SLACK may have given him the material and he may have forgotten to turn it over to SAM, or possibly SLACK later gave him better examples of aerial photography in kodachrome, which GOLD gave to SAM, and that possibly GOLD forgot to destroy instant item.

- Item 9. A brown manila folder bearing no caption on the outside and containing fifty-nine items captioned "Subconference of October 2, 1936 through Subconference of April 1, 1938". In addition to these items, there are also typewritten copies of:

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope"

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope October 23, 1932"

There are also seven graphs which apparently concern themselves with experiments conducted in connection with G.Gelatin. There is also a photostatic copy of a report of "Improved Kodatrace" by Mr. A. LANDUCCI dated March 31, 1935.

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Also a copy of "Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity Linters for R. P. Cotton" dated September 27, 1933. Also a report of "Method of Operating Machines About the Upper Explosive Limit" dated July 27, 1932. Also a two-page memo entitled, "Proposed Changes _____ Windups for Machines Located in Building 20" dated November 25, 1935. There is also a five-page report entitled, "Chemical Plant Kodak Park" dated December 19, 1935 addressed to Mr. E. R. TAYLOR, Building 46. There is also a three-page memo entitled, "Conference for Discussion of Positive vs. Tendency Drives for R C Machines - - November 12, 1935". There is also a two-page typewritten memo dated November 29, 1935 bearing the pencil notation "Subconference" in the upper left hand corner.

GOLD stated on June 11, 1950 that the handwritten notations on these subconference reports appears to be the handwriting of AL SLACK. Throughout these reports mention is made of various chemicals by number, to wit: Chemical No. 5, Chemical No. 6, and Chemical No. 38, and in some places the chemical is identified by its actual name, such as sodium chloride. GOLD stated that these are obviously Eastman code numbers for certain chemicals.

According to GOLD, SLACK gave him all the documents contained in this manila folder, although he has no present recollection of his having done this or of ever having seen them before. However, GOLD states that there is no doubt in his mind that the material was given him for transmittal to SAM. He could not explain why this material was still in his possession, but offered the following two possibilities: 1) SLACK may have submitted the referenced material to GOLD, but later got more up to date processes, and that SLACK may have made these up to date processes available to GOLD who transmitted them to SAM, and he failed to return the outmoded processes or information to SLACK; 2) the possibility that SLACK was to do some more work on the material so that an explanation could be given by GOLD to SAM concerning the material. GOLD stated definitely, however, that there was no possibility that the material had been given to SAM and subsequently returned to GOLD. Also, GOLD said he never took out any of the material from a package which was to be transmitted to SAM, and never discussed such material with SAM at the time of their meetings.

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF SAM AND JOHN

On June 2, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pa., a photograph of SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV was exhibited to HARRY GOLD. At this time, GOLD stated that this individual is definitely identical with his former espionage superior, SAM.

On June 2, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pa., a photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV was shown to HARRY GOLD. At this time, GOLD stated that this individual was identical with his former espionage superior, "JOHN".

The photographs of SEMENOV and YAKOVLEV were shown GOLD by SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter dated June 9, 1950, the indices of the Philadelphia Office were checked and failed to show any references pertaining to EUGENE SLEVITCH.

In view of GOLD's positive identification of R. L. HOLLOWAY on June 12, 1950, the photograph of SA WALTER C. HOLLOWAY was not shown to HARRY GOLD.

HARRY GOLD, on June 4, 1950, advised that at the time he met HOLLOWAY in Cincinnati in 1942, SLACK, at the moment he was ringing the doorbell of the HOLLOWAY residence, said HOLLOWAY was an FBI agent. GOLD has indicated he was not certain whether this meeting was an accident or whether SLACK took him there to frighten him off since he felt SLACK was at that time attempting to drop out of espionage work. 4 2
5
17

In connection with the incident set forth in Bureau teletype of June 5, 1950 wherein information is listed concerning an unknown individual placing money in the ice box of the SLACK farm at Webster, N.Y., it should be noted that SLACK and BRIGGS were reported to have argued over the division of this money. It has been established that BRIGGS died in 1939, which is before the period GOLD became acquainted with SLACK. Accordingly, GOLD has not been questioned concerning this incident. It is being suggested that Knoxville secure details of this matter during its interviews of ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

In accordance with New York letter of June 15, 1950, a photograph of FRED ROSE, principal subject in the CORBY case, was shown to HARRY GOLD. He stated he did not know nor had he ever met FRED ROSE.

The registration cards of the Kingsport Inn, Kingsport, Tenn. as listed in Knoxville letter of June 10, 1950, were shown to HARRY GOLD. He was able to identify only two of these as being in his own handwriting. These were card #4206 and card #4807 dated September 30, 1943 and October 23, 1943 respectively.

The material listed under Item 3 in this report as Corroborative Evidence is currently at the FBI Laboratory undergoing examination.

Philadelphia, by teletype dated June 21, 1950, requested the Laboratory to submit two photostatic copies of instant material to the Knoxville Office.

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LEAD SHEET

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will, upon receipt of AEA reports from Knoxville concerning MARTIN KUNA, interview KUNA for any knowledge he may have regarding SLACK, BRIGGS and OWAKIMIAN.

Will continue to interview HARRY GOLD for supplemental information regarding his dealings with ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

Additional leads as they may develop in this matter will be set forth by teletype.

REFERENCE: Report of SA PETER G. ROTH, JR. (A) dated 6-24-50 at Albany.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 30, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was: Al Slack,
Al Martin
ESPIONAGE - R

Transmitted herewith to each office is one copy of the subject's photograph taken in 1942 or 1944.

The Denver Office is requested to exhibit this photograph to [redacted]

The St. Paul Office is requested to exhibit the photograph to [redacted]

HARRY GOLD, admitted Russian espionage contact of KLAUS FUCHS, has advised that he was instructed to contact SLACK for espionage information by SEMON SEMENOV. GOLD obtained information from SLACK regarding photographic processes while the latter was employed at Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York.

In 1941 and 1942 SLACK obtained information from an employee of Dupont Company regarding nylon for GOLD. In 1943 at Kingsport, Tennessee, SLACK furnished information to GOLD regarding RDX, a powerful explosive as well as samples of the same. GOLD was of the opinion that SLACK was in contact with Russians prior to GOLD'S first contact with him.

In an interview dated June 15, 1950, SLACK admitted furnishing sample and formula for RDX to GOLD, having obtained same from the Holston Ordnance Company, Kingsport, Tennessee in 1944. SLACK identified GAIK VOYAKTIAN as the individual introduced to him by RICHARD BRIGGS and to whom he furnished information in 1938 and 1939.

The Denver and St. Paul Offices are requested to ascertain from the afore mentioned informants any information regarding SLACK'S espionage activities if such is known to these informants.

The following is a description of SLACK:

Date of Birth:	August 6, 1905
Place of Birth:	Syracuse, New York
Race:	White
Height:	5' 6"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown

COPIES DESTROYED

148 NOV 23 1960

cc: Albany

2cc: Denver (Enc.1)

2cc: St. Paul (Enc.1)

REC'D JUL 24 1950

65-15330

RECORDED 9/28/65 59183-253
JUL 8 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/27/81 BY 3042 PWT/ck

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P/pt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

89573

BU FILE NO 65-1985 DEN

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6-30-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/22, 23; 6/1-6, 8, 9, 12-22/50	REPORT MADE BY LEO J. KENNEDY
TITLE ALFRED DEAN SLACK		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject ALFRED DEAN SLACK born 8/6/05 at Syracuse, N.Y. Displayed socialistic tendencies as youth. Originally employed by Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., 1/17/27. During early years of this employment met RICHARD M. BRIGGS, a known Socialist and fellow employee who became a close friend. In approximately 1937 received sum of money, amount unknown, under suspicious circumstances. Over period of several years prior to 1942 had more money in his possession than salary would seem to warrant. In approximately 1939 gave information relative to color experiments of Eastman Kodak Co. to BRIGGS who was then employed by small corporation, probably Dailey Corp. located just outside of Verona, New Jersey. On 9/24/40 subject was transferred from Color Unit of Film Casting Division of Eastman Kodak, where research work was being performed, to Chemical Plant of this company because of suspicion he was providing information to Russia. Suspicion presumably based by officials on fact that subject allegedly made copies of all reports and notes which came into his possession and sought data from other employees relative to work not connected with his duties. Eastman officials state Russia at this time was behind the U.S. in color photography. Contracts of Eastman not then classified, in opinion of officials. During course of employment at Eastman, ending with his transfer on 9/8/42 to Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, operated by Tennessee-Eastman Corp., subject expressed preference for totalitarian form of government and great admiration for Russia; very critical of democratic form of government. In 1942, subsequent to subject's transfer to Holston, HARRY GOLD registered at Powers Hotel, Rochester, N.Y. on four

*99-34-11, 25 thru 33 - 14 copies we receive copies per serial
forwarded pages are attached. Copies 1945*

*1 cc retained of 5-19-50 per [unclear] 10-1-44
1 cc [unclear] 1-1-50 [unclear]*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-59183-297

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3 Knoxville (1 USA, Knoxville) (65-180) (AMSD)			18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
1 Newark (Info.)	1 Pittsburgh (Info.)		
2 New York (65-1533) (Info.)	1 St. Louis (Info.)		
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separate occasions.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

IV REGISTRATION OF HARRY GOLD
AT POWERS HOTEL, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

[REDACTED]

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The FBI Laboratory in a report, dated June 13, 1950, advised that each of the cards had been written by suspect HARRY GOLD.

o/s [It is noted that registration cards for the years 1940 and 1943 are not available at the Powers Hotel.

BU 65-1985

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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p/s

BU 65-1985

It is noted with regard to the above interviews at Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, that, according to HARRY GOLD, the Russians were principally interested in the chemical used in the preparation of film emulsions for kodachrome, the developer used for kodachrome and manufacturing techniques. Further, it is noted that GOLD has admitted obtaining the first two of these items from SLACK.

VI INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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o/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was unable to identify photographs of HARRY GOLD, nor could she recall that the subject had ever mentioned this individual.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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o/s

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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e/s

[REDACTED]

corrected page

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

in the page

[REDACTED]

YAKOVLEV [REDACTED] was unable to identify pictures of GOLD, SEMENOV or

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

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In connection with the veracity of this man's identification of himself, it is observed that, according to information received from the Albany Office, investigation has developed that in 1945 or 1946 the Hammer Dry Plating Co. of St. Louis, Missouri, was experiencing technical difficulties in connection with basic emulsions and that one JOSEPH W. MILLER, who at that time was presumably a company employee, later employed by Ansto, had mentioned to the company that a chemist named SLACK could possibly assist them. Later MILLER advised the company that SLACK could be located somewhere in Georgia. In view of the fact that MILLER did not appear to be identical with HARRY GOLD or other representative of the Russian Government, with whom subject SLACK was reportedly in contact, it is not believed desirable to pursue investigation of MILLER.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b/s
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In view of the fact that no information developed to date has indicated any participation of members of subject's immediate family in his espionage activities, no check is being made of [REDACTED]

F. EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF JOHN EVERTS MILLARD
AT EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

It is noted that among the items found during the course of searching the residence of HARRY GOLD in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were various memoranda of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., which, as will be noted in the details of this report, were addressed to or made in the personal handwriting of JOHN EVERTS MILLARD whose desk adjoined that of subject SLACK during the latter's employment in the Roll-Coating Department of the Research Laboratory at the Kodak Park Plant of Eastman Kodak Co.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

o/s [By letter, dated June 15, 1950, employment applications of subject SLACK and suspect BRIGGS together with experimental notebook of the former were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for possible comparison purposes. It is noted that these items contained the known handwriting of SLACK and BRIGGS.

New York letter, dated June 15, 1950, requested that the enclosed pictures of GAIK BADOLOVICH OVAKIMIAN, SEMAN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV, ANOTOLI YAKOBLEV, and FRED ROSE be shown to [REDACTED]

By letter, dated June 16, 1950, New York furnished a snapshot of [REDACTED], in the background of which there is a sign "Magazine, Explosives, Dangerous", believed to have been taken in 1938. It was requested that the snapshot be displayed to [REDACTED] for possible identification thereof.

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b7D New York teletype, dated June 20, 1950, to Albany, Pittsburgh and Buffalo requested Pittsburgh furnish pictures of HOWARD GOCHENOUR and STANLEY EARL GLASS to the Buffalo Office for the purpose of displaying these pictures to [REDACTED]

Newark teletype, dated June 21, 1950, to Bureau, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Albany, Knoxville and Buffalo, advised that one N. W. GABEL, an official of the Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester, New York, had personal knowledge of a plan proposed by RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS in 1938 or 1939 whereby the Dailey Corp., Verona, New Jersey, in cooperation with the Amtorg Trading Corp. would train Russian nationals in the manufacture of photographic emulsions.

o/s New York teletype, dated June 21, 1950, to Albany, Buffalo and Knoxville advised in connection with his application for employment by the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, subject SLACK had executed an application stating he was a member of the Kodak Foremen's Club at Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, and the American Chemical Society of Rochester, and listing RICHARD BAYBUTT, EDWARD HILBORN and ALBERT A. YOUNG, all of the Eastman Kodak Co., as references.

Knoxville letter to Bureau, dated June 21, 1950, requested Buffalo to locate R. G. SATTERWHITE, JR., 183 Buckland Ave., Rochester, N.Y., who resided at 1572 Carolina Ave., Kingsport, Tennessee from October 1, 1943 to November 9th of the same year, for the purpose of determining if SATTERWHITE is able to

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

identify HARRY GOLD as a person who called at subject SLACK's former residence, 1100 Midland Drive, Kingsport, Tennessee, in an effort to locate SLACK. GOLD is believed to have inquired of neighbors concerning SLACK's residence. It is noted that SATTERWHITE's residence on Carolina Avenue was located at the rear of SLACK's former residence on Midland Drive.

By letter, dated June 21, 1950, the Bureau transmitted photographic copies of Items 6,7,8,9 and 10, mentioned in Philadelphia letter to the Bureau of June 12, 1950.

It is noted with regard to the above letter to the Bureau from Philadelphia that Items 6,7,8,9 and 10 consisted of material found during a search of the residence of HARRY GOLD at 6823 Kindred St., Philadelphia, Pa. The items were described in reference letter as follows:

- VI. A manila folder bearing upon the outside the printed name DICK BRIGGS. This folder contained about 60 pages of material relating to various chemical processes dealing in part with the handling of urea and in part with discussion of film processes and tests at the Kodak Company. The urea material was stapled together with a typewritten cover sheet reading:

"Feb. 1942

The report and data attached to this sheet have been assembled from the effects of the late R. Briggs and are being submitted in that they may be of some value."

- VII. A manila folder bearing the following caption upon the outside:

"Mr. Baybutt

Dope Inventories Usage and Losses
3rd Period 1942"

This folder contains 12 graphs, 11 of which are block stamped with the date April 22, 1942. The 12th graph

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

carries the heading "Plasticizer Inventories Usages and Losses 3rd Period 1942."

VIII. A manila envelope of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, with the notation "AL SLACK, Building 110" on the front. This envelope contains 29 pieces of cut-up aerial photograph which appears to be an industrial plant inasmuch as it reflects large buildings, docks where large boats are moored and railroad yards with numerous tracks.

IX. A brown manila folder bearing no caption on the outside and containing 59 items captioned "Sub Conference of October 2, 1936 through Sub Conference of April 1, 1938." These typewritten papers appear to concern themselves with information emanating from the Eastman Kodak Company. In addition to these items, there are also typewritten copies of:

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope"

"Report of Plate Coating Tests on Modified R-21 Dope October 23, 1932"

There are also 7 graphs which apparently concern themselves with experiments conducted in connection with G. Gelatin.

There is also a photostatic copy of a report of "Improved Kodairace" by Mr. A. LANDUCCI dated March 31, 1935. Also, a copy of "Minutes of Meeting to Discuss Change to Low Viscosity Linters for R. P. Cotton" dated September 27, 1933. Also, a report of "Method of Operating Machines Above the Upper Explosive Limit" dated July 27, 1932. Also, a two page memorandum entitled "Proposed Changes Windups for Machines Located in Building 20", dated November 25, 1935. There is also a five page report entitled "Chemical Plant Kodak Park", dated December 19, 1935, addressed to Mr. E. R. TAYLOR, Building 46. There is also a three page memorandum entitled "Conference for Discussion of Positive vs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

"Tendency Drives for R C Machines - - November 12, 1935." There is also a two page typewritten memorandum dated November 29, 1935 bearing the pencil notation "Sub Conference" in the upper left hand corner.

- I. This item consists of six pages of yellow paper containing what appears to be HARRY GOLD's handwriting. These six pages are captioned, "Magnesium Powder Plant." Page three contains a diagram which HARRY GOLD has advised is not in his handwriting. In addition to the six pages described above, there are also two pages of yellow paper containing numerous chemical terms numbered from 10 through 100. The writing on these pages does not appear to be that of HARRY GOLD.

By letter, dated June 27, 1950, the Puttsburgh Office transmitted two photographs of STANLEY EARL GLASS and one photograph of HOWARD COCHENOUR.

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Knoxville teletype, dated June 28, 1950, to the Bureau, Albany and Buffalo advised that JOHN TOZIER, E. A. DALAKER, ROBERT R. ROSS, ROBERT DUTTON, R. G. SATTERWHITE, JR. and ALBERT ZORNOW, all of whom were supervisors at Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, were close friends of the subject while the latter was employed at Holston. Further, that THOMAS JUDSON, J. EDWARD LAWSON, ROBERT H. NORRIS and HERBERT GLICK were former neighbors of subject during the aforesaid employment at Holston Ordnance Works. It was requested that the above individuals be located through the Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester, N.Y. and interviewed relative to their knowledge of subject's activities at Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Albany teletype, dated June 28, 1950, to the Bureau and Buffalo requested that WILLIAM SYKES, 87 Bryan St., Rochester, N.Y., be investigated and that Bureau authority to interview him be obtained. It was suggested that SYKES may have been a sub-agent of RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS at Eastman Kodak Co. This possibility is suggested by the fact subject SLACK is allegedly unable to recognize much of the material found in HARRY GOLD's residence, which apparently came from Kodak. Attention is called to the fact that according to Newark teletype of June 21, 1950, an individual named STYKES or SYKES, who was

BU 65-1985

LEADS

NEWARK DIVISION
NEW YORK DIVISION
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
PITTSBURGH DIVISION
ST. LOUIS DIVISION

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Offices for their assistance inasmuch as investigation of this case is presently being conducted by the said offices.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

AT KINGSFORT, TENNESSEE

Will check the records of the Kingsport National Bank relative to any account maintained there by subject ALFRED DEAN SLACK or his wife, JULIA W. SLACK.

BUFFALO DIVISION

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will interview the following officials of the Eastman Kodak Co., who were given as references by subject ALFRED DEAN SLACK on different occasions:

FRANK B. HORNE
ARMOND A. FLOOD
RICHARD BAYBUTT
EDWARD HILBORN
JOHN I. CRABTREE

Will interview JOHN EVERTS MILLARD and M. J. REID of Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose of identifying memoranda of the Eastman Kodak Co. found during the search of HARRY GOLD's residence at 6823 Kindred St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEADS, (cont'd.)

BUFFALO DIVISION (cont'd.)

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will interview other appropriate officials of Eastman Kodak Co. for the purpose of identifying the aforesaid material found in the residence of HARRY GOLD.

Will interview N. W. GABEL of the Eastman Kodak Co. relative to his knowledge of a plan proposed by suspect RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS, was. in 1938 or 1939 whereby the Dailey Corp. of Verona, New Jersey in cooperation with the Amtorg Trading Corp. would train Russian Nationals in the manufacture of photographic emulsions.

dy

[REDACTED]

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Will show pictures of GAIK BADLOVICH OVAKIMIAN, SEMAN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV, STANLEY EARL GLASS, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HOWARD GOCHENOUR for possible identification.

Will display to [REDACTED] the snapshot of this individual, allegedly taken in 1937 or 1938, in the background of which appears a sign "Magazine, Explosives, Dangerous."

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o/s

[REDACTED]

LEADS (cont'd.)

BUFFALO DIVISION (cont'd.)

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will display pictures of GAIK BADOLOVICH OVAKIMIAN, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and FRED ROSE to [REDACTED] for their possible identification. b7c b7D

Will locate and interview R. G. SATTERWHITE, JR., 186 Buckland Ave., relative to the fact that in 1942 while SATTERWHITE was residing at 1572 Carolina Ave., Kingsport, Tennessee, HARRY GOLD may have inquired as to the new residence of subject SLACK who had allegedly moved from 1100 Midland Drive, Kingsport, Tenn., which adjoins the former address of SATTERWHITE on Carolina Avenue at the rear. In connection with this interview pictures of GOLD should be displayed to SATTERWHITE and other members of his family.

Will locate E. A. DALAKER, ROBERT R. ROSS, ROBERT DUTTON, ALBERT ZORNOW, THOMAS JUDSON, J. EDWARD LAWSON, ROBERT H. NORRIS and HERBERT GLICK through the Eastman Kodak Co. and interview them concerning their knowledge of subject SLACK's activities while employed at the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee. It is noted that the first four of these individuals were supervisors and close friends of subject at Holston Ordnance Works while the remaining individuals were his neighbors in Kingsport.

05 Will investigate the background and activities of WILLIAM SYKES, 87 Bryan St., born February 12, 1884, who was employed by the Eastman Kodak Co. from November 20, 1908 until retirement on March 1, 1950.

It is noted that an individual believed to be named SYKES or STYKES was a prospective instructor at a school proposed by his friend, suspect RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS, to be operated at the Dailey Corp., Verona, New Jersey, in 1938 or 1939 for the instruction of Russian Nationals in the preparation of photographic emulsions under the sponsorship of Amtorg.

LEADS (cont'd.)

BUFFALO DIVISION (cont'd.)

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

It is further noted that subject SLACK is allegedly unable to recognize much of the material found in HARRY GOLD's residence, which apparently came from the Eastman Kodak Co. The possibility exists that BRIGGS may have had sub-agents at Eastman and that SYKES may have been one of these.

AT WEST WEBSTER, NEW YORK

Will conduct neighborhood investigation of subject SLACK's former residence at 841 Gravel Road and display pictures of HARRY GOLD, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, FRED ROSE, GAIK BADOLOVICH OVAKIMIAN, SEMAN MARKOVITCH SEMENOV and ANOTOLI YAKOBEV.

dv In connection with the above neighborhood investigation, will particularly interview MEDES GRINEFF, a friend of subject SLACK, employed by the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., who resided on Gravel Road across the street from subject's former residence.

AT PENFIELD, NEW YORK

Will interview subject's sister, Mrs. LEONARD (MARY ALICE) PILAROSCIA, 1759 Creek St., relative to her knowledge of subject's activities and incidental thereto display the pictures of GOLD, BROTHMAN, ROSE, OVAKIMIAN, SEMENOV and YAKOBEV.

AT JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Will interview Miss FRIEDA WEBER, 34 W. 8th St., sister of Mrs. JULIA W. SLACK, wife of subject SLACK, concerning her knowledge of subject's activities. Incidental to this interview will display pictures of GOLD, BROTHMAN, ROSE, OVAKIMIAN, SEMENOV, YAKOBEV and BRIGGS. It is noted that Miss WEBER operates a women's Dress Shop at 205 W. 3rd St., telephone 5083.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 21 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 23 NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA

6-21-50

9-3

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP - R. RE ALBANY TELETYPE JUNE EIGHTEEN, 1950, STATING THAT SLACK HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A SMALL PAPER CONTAINING THE NAME HARRY GOLD AND THE ADDRESS SIX EIGHT TWO THREE KINDRED ST., PHILA, PENNA. GOLD SAID THAT HE GAVE SLACK HIS NAME AND ADDRESS BUT TOLD SLACK THAT THIS WAS TO BE USED AS A MAIL DROP AND DID NOT TELL SLACK THAT IT WAS HIS REAL NAME. GOLD MOVED IN KINDRED STREET RESIDENCE IN LATE SPRING, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, AND THEREFORE WOULD HAVE GIVEN SLACK THE NAME AND ADDRESS WHILE SLACK AT KINGSPORT. GOLD RECALLS THAT SOMETIME AFTER LAST CONTACT WITH SLACK AT KINGSPORT HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM SLACK, WHICH LETTER HAD AN OAK RIDGE, TENN., RETURN ADDRESS BUT HAD BEEN MAILED IN KNOXVILLE. THE ENVELOPE WAS ADDRESSED TO HARRY GOLD AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BUT THE LETTER THEREIN WAS ADDRESSED TO MARTIN, THE NAME BY WHICH SLACK KNEW GOLD. GOLD STATED THAT THE LETTER MERELY SAID THAT SLACK WAS ALL RIGHT. GOLD SAID THAT HE DID NOT TELL JOHN ABOUT THIS LETTER BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS BY HIS SOVIET SUPERIORS THAT HIS REAL NAME OR HIS RESIDENCE SHOULD NEVER BE REVEALED.

ALBANY AND KNOXVILLE ADVISED

BOTH HOLD

JUL 14 1950

RECORDED - 72
INDEXED - 7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/87 BY 3040ew/llh

65-59183 Mr. Lamphere

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den

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Lamphere" and "Plunkett".

700

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1722

REPORT MADE AT CINCINNATI	DATE WHEN MADE 6/28/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12-15, 16, 19, 19, 20, 22, 23/50	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD S. LEAHY eha
TITLE ALFRED DEAN SLACK, with alias: Al Slack		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation predicated upon information that SLACK was contacted by HARRY GOLD about 1942, which information was later changed by GOLD to reflect this contact as during first week of May 1943. Records of Cincinnati Club, where GOLD claimed to have stayed in May 1943, have been destroyed. A. D. SLACK registered at Hotel Metro-pole, Cincinnati, with one LYNN HOLLOWAY, 2/15/43, for one night, with address of both as c/o Holston Ordnance, Kingsport, Tennessee. FBI Laboratory identified handwriting this registration card as that of SLACK. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. SLACK registered same hotel 2/20/43 and remained until 4/6/43, leaving no forwarding address. They obtained apartment at 2200-220S Madison Road, Cincinnati, effective 4/5/43, remaining through 5/8/43, again giving no forwarding address upon departure. Original registration cards obtained. SLACK determined to have given change of address 3/1/43 from 2763 Madison Road, where HOLLOWAY was then residing, to Hotel Metropole, Cincinnati, indicating SLACK may have been using former as mailing address. Inquiry of former hotel employees and owner, maintenance people and apartment residents, Eastman Kodak representatives, mail carriers, Cincinnati Ordnance District, and local bank, **negative re** any information regarding SLACK's activities while in Cincinnati. No credit or criminal record in Cincinnati regarding SLACK.

015
Renewed page 1 and 2 only. Page 1 and 2 are unclassified 3042 PWT/hh 5/27/89

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *E. E. [Signature]*

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JUN 30 1950

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 - 3 - Philadelphia (AMSD)
 - 3 - New York (65-15330) (AMSD)
- 51 JUL 25 1950**

- 1 - Atlanta (Inf.)
- 2 - Cincinnati

12
ST. BURE.
REPRODUCED - 48
INDEXED - 48
EX-43

Cincinnati 65-1722

Details:

This investigation is predicated upon information received from the Albany Office on June 9, 1950, to the effect that ALFRED DEAN SLACK, while in Cincinnati on business for the Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, was contacted in 1942 by HARRY GOLD, at an apartment or duplex near Montgomery Avenue. On this occasion, SLACK took HARRY GOLD to meet a friend of his named HOLLOWAY, according to GOLD. Information later obtained by the Philadelphia Office from HARRY GOLD and furnished to Cincinnati on June 13, 1950 indicated GOLD believed that he had traveled from Philadelphia to Cincinnati during the week of the Kentucky Derby in 1943, or the first week of May 1943. According to GOLD, this was the first contact he had had with SLACK after the latter's leaving Rochester, New York. GOLD, who noted that SLACK was an expeditor for the Holston Ordnance Works, then working in Cincinnati, was also quoted as recalling that SLACK was then residing in Cincinnati on Madison Road, and that SLACK took GOLD to meet a man named HOLLOWAY.

LYNN HOLLOWAY

R. LYNN HOLLOWAY

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO:

PART I HARRY GOLD'S VISIT TO CINCINNATI DURING FIRST WEEK OR MAY 1943

The records of the Cincinnati Club, in which GOLD had stated he thought he might have stayed while in Cincinnati during the first week of May 1943, were checked by [REDACTED] at the request of Special Agent JULIAN B. ENGELSTAD.

[REDACTED]

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PART II HOTEL REGISTRATIONS, RESIDENCE, ETC., OF ALFRED DEAN SLACK WHILE IN CINCINNATI FROM FEBRUARY 15, 1943 UNTIL MAY 8, 1943

[REDACTED]

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*See Cincinnati file
7/24/50*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

June 6, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
ATLANTA
CINCINNATI

MS

Pr...

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, ESP DASH R. RE ALBANY TEL JUNE FIVE LAST. PHILADELPHIA QUESTIONED GOLD THOROUGHLY CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SLACK'S ASSOCIATION WITH ALLEGED FBI AGENT HOLLOWAY. OBTAIN FROM GOLD AS MUCH IDENTIFIABLE DATA AS POSSIBLE CONCERNING HOLLOWAY AND HIS SUNDAY MEETING WITH HOLLOWAY AND WIFE. SEARCH OF BUREAU INDICES REFLECTED SA WALTER C. HOLLOWAY WAS ASSIGNED TO CLEVELAND OFFICE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO, ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. PHOTO OF SA HOLLOWAY BEING FORWARDED AMSD. EXHIBIT PHOTO ^{with others} TO GOLD FOR PURPOSE OF ELIMINATION. ATLANTA IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF R. L. HOLLOWAY. ACCORDING TO REPORT OF SA E. DE WITT WINGO DATED JANUARY EIGHT, FORTY EIGHT, AT ATLANTA, GA., IN CASE ALFRED DEAN SLACK, AEA, HOLLOWAY RESIDED AT ONE THREE NAUGHT ONE EASTRIDGE ST., ATLANTA, IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. HE ADVISED HE MET SLACK IN CINCINNATI IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE WHILE SLACK WAS EMPLOYED BY EASTMAN KODAK CO., IN OHIO. HOLLOWAY WAS EMPLOYED BY TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY. ACCORDING TO HARRY GOLD, ON JULY FOUR, LAST, HE ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE AND SLACK VISITED IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO THE HOME OF HOLLOWAY IN CINCINNATI. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT R. L. HOLLOWAY, WHO WAS INTERVIEWED IN ATLANTA IN NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN DID NOT FURNISH HIS COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING SLACK FOR SOME UNKNOWN REASON, POSSIBLY SINCE HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WITH SLACK. THEREFORE, IT IS NOT

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

DESIRED THAT R. L. HOLLOWAY BE INTERVIEWED AT THE PRESENT TIME

65-59183-255
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

202 JUN - 6 1950

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 20mla

DATE 5/26/87 BY SP8/STW/...

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Per *P*

app

OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN DISCREETLY A PHOTO OF R. L. HOLLOWAY AND IF POSSIBLE ONE TAKEN APPROXIMATELY IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND FORWARD AMSD TO PHILA TO BE EXHIBITED TO GOLD. IF HOLLOWAY NOT IN ATLANTA SET OUT LEADS TO ASCERTAIN HIS WHEREABOUTS AND FURNISH INTERESTED OFFICE WITH ABOVE INSTRUCTION. PHOTOS OF GOLD AND SLACK WILL BE FURNISHED TO OFFICE COVERING HOLLOWAY'S RESIDENCE FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE SHOWING.

HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 6 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

FILE NO **65-1647**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6-30-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2-30/50	REPORT MADE BY PETER G. ROTH, JR. (A) atn
TITLE ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was., Al Moore, Doolittle		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

o/s [ALFRED DEAN SLACK, born 8-6-05 at Syracuse, N. Y., interviewed Syracuse, N. Y. Resident Agency on 6-15-50. Interview began 8 AM. Admitted engaging in espionage from approximately 1938 to 1944. Identified photographs of RICHARD M. BRIGGS, GAIK OVAKIMIAN, SEMEN SEMENOV, and HARRY GOLD as individuals associated with him in espionage. Also advised obtained information regarding nylon manufacture from HOWARD GOCHENOUR. In signed statement admitted, while employed at Holston Ordnance Works in 1944, furnishing formula and sample of explosive RDX to HARRY GOLD, knowing it would be furnished to Russia. Admitted receiving money from BRIGGS, OVAKIMIAN and GOLD for furnishing information, but denies receiving payment for RDX. SLACK authorized search of his residence. Search disclosed two notes reflecting addresses of GOLD and a diagram regarding RDX, which SLACK said was part of research done in preparing report on RDX for GOLD. On basis of warrant issued Eastern District of Tennessee, subject arrested Syracuse Resident Agency 7:55 PM and immediately taken before USC, Syracuse, N. Y. Arraigned at 9:15 P. USA, MDNY, who was present at arraignment, obtained waiver of removal from subject. In default of \$100,000.00 bond, subject turned over to USM, who lodged subject at Oneida County Jail, Utica, N. Y. Subject reinterviewed June 16-19, 1950 for further details. Removed from MDNY by USM on 6-20-50 for transfer to Eastern District of Tennessee. #86-18402V

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37 MAY 27 1965**

** Reviewed page 49, i, ii, 1-5, 8, 11, 12, 15-17, 22, 36, 38-54, 59, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 81, 98, 99, 103, 108, 109, 111, 114 only. Above page are unclassifiable. 3042 PWT / o/s 5/28/51*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (65-59183) (for others, see page a)		65-59183-298 JUL 9 1950 RECORDED - 42 INDEXED - 50	

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I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Investigation at Syracuse, New York, was instituted upon the basis of information supplied by HARRY GOLD concerning one AL SLACK.

Following is the signed statement taken from HARRY GOLD dated June 2, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

"Philadelphia, Penn.
June 2, 1950.

"I, Harry Gold, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. Scott Miller, Jr. and Richard E. Brennan who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice. No threats or promises have been made me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a court of law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"In the Fall of 1941 I had been engaged in industrial espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, since 1936, with the exception of the period from late summer of 1938 to the late summer of 1940, at which time I was attending college in Cincinnati.

"In the Fall of 1941 I was meeting regularly with a man unknown to me except by the name of Sam, who was obviously Russian and who had previously told me that due to the attack on Russia by Germany, we would have to once again begin to obtain vital information for the Soviet Union on a very much intensified scale.

"I went from Phila., Penn; to N.Y.C. on a Sat. to meet Sam in N. Y. Sam gave me the name of Al Slack as a man who lived in Rochester, N. Y. and worked for the Eastman Kodak Co. and that I must leave that night to see him in Rochester. This carried the

connected man in connection with the investigation - stated to be a contact of Gold.
11/1/50

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inference, and I understood it to mean that Slack would furnish us with information.

"I traveled by bus, arriving in Rochester Sunday morning and called Slack on the telephone. He met me in Rochester. At this time I gave him a 'pep talk' on the necessity of aiding the Soviet Union now that she had been attacked.

"This began a series of meetings between Slack and myself in Rochester, probably once in N. Y., once in Philadelphia, and several times at Slack's farm in Webster or West Webster, N. Y. During this time he gave me information on processes dealing with Kodachrome, including samples of chemicals. On several occasions I gave Slack the sum of \$200.00, which money had been given me by Sam. I retained a receipt several times from Slack for this money. Slack was aware that he was getting this money in connection with supplying the information to me.

"The material I received from Slack, I turned over to Sam, mostly in Manhattan, N. Y., and probably once in Buffalo, N. Y.

"In connection with the time I met Slack in Phila., he was returning from Belle, West Va, where he had seen a Howard Gochenaur who was employed by the DuPont Co. there. Slack had obtained a process in connection with the making of nylon upon the payment of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 to Gochenaur.

"I think that Slack had suggested the possibility of obtaining the information and I took it up with Sam. Sam then gave me the above money, which I gave Slack, with instructions to contact Gochenaur.

"In Phila. Slack gave me part of the nylon process, took part to Rochester, and later we got together and found that it was very jumbled and incomplete. I turned the information over to Sam.

"From the time I first met Slack, until the Fall of 1942, I had to give two 'pep talks' to Slack about aiding the Soviet Union.

"In the fall of 1942 Slack was transferred to the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tennessee.

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"On the instructions of Sam I made preparations to re-establish contact with Slack in Tennessee.

"Prior to this, and even after I saw Slack in Tennessee, he exhibited a lack of willingness to continue supplying us with information.

"I went to Kingsport, Tennessee in the early part of 1943 and met Slack. Following this I made what I believe 3 more trips to Kingsport and saw Slack on 2 of these visits. The last time I went out there I found from the occupants of the house where Slack formerly lived that Slack had been transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. This last visit was about Christmas, 1943.

"On either the 2nd or 3rd contact by me with Slack at Kingsport, he supplied me with information relative to the manufacture of explosive material in the nature of a highly nitrated compound, which was being made at the Holston Ordnance Works. Slack also gave me a sample of this explosive material in 2 rubber containers. There may have been one more step, chemical or physical, involved before the sample I had could actually be used. Slack mentioned to me what this final step was, which I may have later put on paper.

"I took this information and sample back to Phila. and after several days took the information and sample with me to Manhattan, N. Y. and turned it over to Sam.

"The last time I saw Slack was on my third visit to Kingsport at which time he told me that he thought he was going to be transferred to a highly secret project which he thought had to do with the manufacture of a poison gas.

"The principal virtue of the explosive mentioned above was the reduction in bulk from the old type explosive.

"After I had reported to Sam the fact that Slack had been transferred, he shortly thereafter ordered me to forget Slack.

"I have not seen Slack, nor have I heard from him since my third visit to Kingsport, which was in the Fall of 1943. My 2nd visit to Kingsport must have been in the summer of 1943.

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"I would like to clarify the 2nd paragraph on page 1 to the extent that there had been a lapse of approximately six or seven months from the Spring of 1941 to the Fall of 1941 during which Sam had indicated that he had no further use for my efforts. About two months after the attack on Russia by Germany, Sam once again got in touch with me and emphasized the necessity for a greatly accelerated activity in obtaining information.

"With respect to the third paragraph on page 3, I would like to state the following: the information furnished by Gochenaux only carried the process up to the formation of the 'Nylon Salt' and did not include what is probably the most important step, the polymerization to the high-molecular weight polyamide which is 'Nylon'; nor were any of the subsequent steps such as the extension of the fibers or their stretching to orient the molecules from the random state.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five additional pages and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ HARRY GOLD
Philadelphia, Penna.
June 2, 1950.

Witnessed:

T. Scott Miller Jr.
Special Agent
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Penn. 6-2-50

Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent
F.B.I., Justice
Philadelphia, Penna. 6-2-50"

A. PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION OF SUBJECT AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

[REDACTED]

Immediate inquiries were made through the usual pertinent sources of information and it was determined that ALFRED DEAN SLACK was still employed at the Sundure Paint Company, 619 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York, and resided at Maider Road, RFD, Clay, New York. This address is approximately fifteen miles northwest from downtown Syracuse, New York. An immediate personal survey was made by Agents [REDACTED] to the residence of SLACK. [REDACTED]

*Document is a true and correct copy of original
concordance made by Mrs. W. R. [unclear]
11/21/50*

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c/s

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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II. BACKGROUND

A. BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

A check of the records of the Department of Health, City of Syracuse, established that subject, ALFRED (no middle name) SLACK was born August 6, 1905 at Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York.

A certified transcript of this birth data registered as K-11, Births of 1905, Number 1186, District No. 3301, was issued June 21, 1950 by ADA M. CARR, Deputy Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Syracuse, New York.

The Certificate reflects, in addition to the above, that the parents of ALFRED SLACK were JOSEPH P. SLACK, Father, age 31, born in Syracuse, New York, occupation chemist; and Mother, HELEN DOOLITTLE SLACK, age 24, born in Oswego, New York. The birth place was recorded as 311 Herkimer Street, Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, and E. H. FLINT was given as the attendant. This certificate was filed originally on October 18, 1905.

B. RELATIVES

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, during the course of an interview, furnished the names of the following persons as his immediate relatives:

Father	JOSEPH P. SLACK
Mother	HELEN F. DOOLITTLE SLACK both of Rochester, New York.
Brother	LEWIS MARTIN SLACK Wife, GENEVIEVE SLACK , both of Bonstead Road, Clay, New York. SLACK stated his brother, LEWIS, is employed at the General Electric Company, Liverpool, New York.

o/s

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1212 Lodi Street

In or about 1904

311 Herkimer Street

SPENCER was of the opinion SLACK lived here prior to 1904 and for some time after he left the Lodi Street address, probably in or about April, 1921.

A check of the Syracuse Police Department records by [REDACTED] developed no information concerning JOSEPH P. SLACK.

A check made by [REDACTED], Onondaga County Sheriff's Office, developed no information concerning JOSEPH P. SLACK.

2. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was shown the photographs of RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS, OVAKIMIAN, SEMENOV and HARRY GOLD, but he was unable to identify any of them.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was exhibited the photographs of BRIGGS, OVAKIMIAN, SEMENOV and HARRY GOLD, and could not identify any of them.

[REDACTED]

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4. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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was shown photographs of OVAKIMIAN, SEMENOV and GOLD, but he could not identify any of these photographs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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6. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WITNESS: - KIRBY A. VOSBURGH
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

WITNESS: - DONALD E. RONEY
Special Agent, F.B.I."

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[REDACTED]

Photographs of RICHARD MILBURN BRIGGS, GAIK OVAKIMIAN, SEMEN SEMENOV and HARRY GOLD were shown to

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7. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Photographs of SEMEN SEMENOV, HARRY GOLD, GAIK OVAKIMIAN and RICHARD BRIGGS were displayed to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b/s

[REDACTED]

IV. INTERVIEWS WITH SUBJECT ALFRED DEAN SLACK

On June 15, 1950, Special Agents PAUL R. BIBLER and PETER G. ROTH met the subject at 7:55 A.M. when he arrived at the parking lot next to the Sundure Paint Company, 619 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York. The Agents identified themselves to SLACK and asked him to accompany them to the F.B.I. Office for an interview. He agreed to this and accompanied the Agents to the office where he gave the following signed statement, which is being retained in the Albany Office:

"Syracuse, New York
June 15, 1950

"I, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, make the following voluntary statement to Peter G. Roth and Paul R. Bibler, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not need to make a statement, and that any statement that I do make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel. No threats or promises have been made to influence me in making this statement, and I make it of my own free will.

"Beginning about 1928, I worked for the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, in the Photo Chemical Laboratory, located in the Research Building #3. Through this employment I met RICHARD BRIGGS, who was also employed by Eastman in the same building. BRIGGS left his employment, but while he was still in Rochester, New York, he told me that he had some outside business and that he was interested in the development and manufacture of photographic papers, as well as doing general consulting work.

o/s
BRIGGS first asked me for assistance in working out a problem in connection with the 'subbing' of photographic paper. I assisted him with this information through my personal knowledge of the process, which I obtained as a result of my experience at Eastman. This relationship continued. Mr. BRIGGS asked me for help in similar problems for possibly two or three years. During part of this time he lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and eventually moved to Verona, New Jersey.

"While BRIGGS resided at Verona, New Jersey, he told me that he was interested in the Dailey Paper Company, which was located somewhere in New Jersey. He told me that eventually both he and I would have good positions in this company, but in the meantime, he needed technical information. I furnished him with what help I could on specific problems, which I obtained from my experience at Eastman. This idea of employment

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lined above, that is, I would photograph the report and give GEORGE the undeveloped film.

"About one year after BRIGGS' death, which would be in the summer of 1940, an individual came to see me at Rochester, New York. He telephoned me and I met him somewhere in Rochester. I believe it may have been at the New York Central Railroad Station. He introduced himself as MARTIN. He told me that he had known BRIGGS and GEORGE. He also told me that GEORGE was being transferred and issued me an invitation to attend a party in New York City in GEORGE's honor.

"MARTIN told me that he was going to handle GEORGE's affairs and wanted me to continue to give him technical assistance. Some of the things in which he said he was interested were photo emulsion, sensitizing dyes and Kodachrome. I gave him a report on Kodachrome.

"I saw MARTIN possibly a half a dozen times between 1940 and 1942. Approximately half of these visits were at my home, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and the other half were in New York City. These meetings in New York City were by prearrangement. The arrangements would be made at the previous meeting and I usually met MARTIN on a street corner.

"I have identified a photograph of the man I knew as MARTIN, and have written on the back of this photograph the fact that I do identify him as MARTIN, and have signed my name.

"In connection with payment, I believe that MARTIN paid me about \$300. at a time and that he may have paid me about four or five times. I gave receipts on each occasion. I signed these receipts with the name of DOOLITTLE.

"Besides the report on Kodachrome, I recall furnishing MARTIN a report on recovery of scrap film and a report on silver recovery.

"During this period, that is, the period after I first met MARTIN and the period before I was transferred from Rochester, I had a discussion with MARTIN on the process of manufacturing nylon. I recall that there was a HOWARD GOCHENEUR at Charleston, West Virginia, who had been an acquaintance of BRIGGS. HOWARD had worked at a nylon plant in Belle, West Virginia, I believe in the Development Division.

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"MARTIN decided that he was interested in obtaining information concerning the process of manufacturing nylon and told me to go to Charleston, West Virginia to see HOWARD and to see if I could obtain the process. He told me that 'they' were willing to pay \$1500. for this process. I presume that by 'they', he meant that he had talked the matter over with whoever he was furnishing the information to and that it had been decided that they would offer \$1500.

o/s
"I went to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered at the Kanawha Hotel as AL MOORE. I talked to HOWARD as AL MOORE. I told him I was a friend of RICHARD BRIGGS. I told him that I was interested in the nylon manufacturing process. I believe I told him that BRIGGS had told me that he had already discussed this matter to some extent with HOWARD. I do not believe that I told HOWARD where this information was going, and I do not believe that he asked too many questions. I believe that he was primarily interested in the \$1500.

"I was in Charleston two days, during which time I met Mrs. GOCHENEUR. On the second day, HOWARD agreed to prepare a report. I believe he already had the information in a rough form. He was a graduate chemist. I told him that I would return at a later date, possibly a month or six weeks later, at which time I would obtain the report.

"I did go back, about a month or six weeks later, to Charleston, West Virginia, where I registered under my right name at the Kanawha Hotel. I called HOWARD on the telephone and he came to my room at the hotel. I believe he had the report with him, or at least he got it quickly. It was about twenty handwritten pages. I assume that it was in his handwriting. I went over the report rather quickly with him and gave him \$500. on account, for which he gave me a receipt. I believe the receipt was signed simply 'HOWARD'. I turned this receipt and the report over to MARTIN.

"In connection with furnishing this report to MARTIN, I believe I met MARTIN on my return from Charleston, West Virginia, either in Philadelphia or New York City. We went over the report rather quickly together, but I did not turn the report over to him at this time. Later, MARTIN came to the farm, that is, Gravel Road, West Webster, New York, and we spent almost an entire day going over the report together, attempting to correlate it and put it in a readable form.

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"As I recall, the report was not complete and was not satisfactory to MARTIN, since I further recall that he advised me subsequently that the report was not worth \$1500, and that we would not pay HOWARD the other \$1000.

"I recall something else in this connection, and that is, that on my next trip to New York City to meet MARTIN, after MARTIN and I had gone over this report in Rochester, I met a man who was introduced to me by MARTIN as ROBERT. As I recall it, ROBERT was the individual to whom MARTIN was furnishing information, since ROBERT made the decision that this material was not worth \$1500. and there would be no further payment to HOWARD.

6/5
"I have been shown a photograph of an individual which I have identified as a photograph of ROBERT. I have written this fact on the back of the photograph and have signed it.

"In September, 1942, I was transferred from Rochester, New York, to the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport, Tennessee. This was a plant operated by the Tennessee Eastman Company. After three or four days at Kingsport, I was sent to the Volunteer Ordnance Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for about a three months training period. On the completion of this training period, I went to work as an expeditor for the Holston Ordnance Works. In connection with this employment, I was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I stayed for a few months. I had not advised MARTIN of my address in Cincinnati, but I have a recollection that MARTIN located me there. I do not know how he found me, nor do I have any recollection of any specific request he made of me on this occasion. When I left Cincinnati, which may have been May or June, 1943, I returned to Kingsport, Tennessee. My position in the Holston Ordnance Works was as a shift supervisor in the acid area, where nitric acid is produced.

"MARTIN came to my home in Kingsport. I do not recall if I had previously told him my address, but at any rate, he located me. On his first visit he indicated to me that he knew that this plant produced an explosive known as RDX, and he stated that he wanted a report on this manufacturing process. I told him I could not furnish this information, that I did not want to, and after becoming somewhat angry, I believe that he left before we came to any understanding.

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"After some time, MARTIN again visited me in Kingsport, Tennessee, and put pressure on me to obtain the desired information. By this I mean that he indicated to me that I had been going along with him too long to back out at this point and indicated that he would expose me. There was no question in my mind at this point and I knew that MARTIN was furnishing information to Russia. That was the reason that I held out so long about furnishing him the report on RDX. However, on his next trip to Kingsport, or possibly a third trip, I did furnish him a report on the nitric acid process and a report on the manufacturing process of RDX. The nitric acid process was a report of my father's that he had given me, plus some information which came to me through my experience and training. The RDX report was made up from hearsay information I got at the plant and from research at the Public Library and reading literature on the subject.

"I also furnished MARTIN a sample of RDX. I had a pass which would allow me to go into the production area of the plant at the Holston Ordnance Works, and one night, when I had occasion to go through the production area, I took a handful, that is, about two ounces of RDX, and put it in my pocket. I later transferred it to a rubber container. This container was about one-half pint capacity, black, with a flexible rubber lid. I put the sample in the container with some water. I gave this to MARTIN on his next trip, together with a report on the manufacturing process.

"In an attempt to fix the date on which I turned over to MARTIN the material dealing with RDX and the sample of RDX, I would say that it was at least six months before the date of my transfer from the Holston Ordnance Works. This transfer occurred in November, 1944. This would place the approximate time, as near as I can recall, at about May, 1944.

"I knew that this was a serious matter, since the United States was at war, and further, because I had signed an affidavit when I started my employment at the Holston Ordnance Works to the effect that I knew that I was to furnish no information from this plant to anyone.

"I refused payment for this material.

"MARTIN may have visited me once more, or it may have been on this occasion that I told MARTIN that I was going to leave. As I recall, I

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told him that I was going to Knoxville. I further told him that I was through furnishing him information. I have not seen MARTIN since I left the Holston Ordnance Works, which was in November, 1944. No other individual connected with MARTIN, or any individual whom I believe to be representing Russia in place of MARTIN, has contacted me since that date.

"I have read the preceding six pages, all of which is true to my best knowledge and belief.

/s/ A. D. SLACK

"WITNESSED:

P. G. ROTH, Special Agent, F.B.I.
PAUL R. BIBLER, Special Agent, F.B.I."

The photograph identified by SLACK as MARTIN was a photograph of HARRY GOLD. The photograph identified as GEORGE was a photograph of GAIK BADALOVICH OVAKIMIAN. The photograph identified as ROBERT was SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV. These photographs, identified in SLACK's handwriting and signed by the Agents are being retained in the Albany file.

With regard to the Leica camera mentioned in his signed statement SLACK advised that he sold this camera soon after the entrance of the United States into World War II. He sold it to some large firm in New York City, possibly Willoughby's. He stated that this transaction was handled by correspondence while he was still living in Rochester.

SLACK advised that his motive for committing espionage was in the beginning due to his friendship with RICHARD BRIGGS. He stated that he felt at first that BRIGGS was actually engaging in a legitimate business transaction, obtaining technical information for use in connection with his possible employment at the Dailey Paper Company in New Jersey, and that it was only after several months had gone by that he actually learned from BRIGGS that he was furnishing this information to a representative of the Russian Government. He advised that both he and BRIGGS had been interested in Socialism in their early days at Eastman Kodak in Rochester and that it was quite easy for BRIGGS to persuade him that by obtaining industrial information they would be assisting a backward country, that is, Russia, to reach a higher standard of living. He stated that this feeling on his part

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continued through his association with BRIGGS and with GEORGE (OVAKIMIAN) and through his early association with MARTIN (HARRY GOLD). He advised, however, that he did attempt to end this association with MARTIN soon after the United States entered World War II because he began to feel that the obtaining and furnishing of information when this country was at war was a much more serious matter than furnishing so-called industrial information in peacetime. He said this was particularly true, since he had a brother in the United States Army.

He advised that the only explanation he could give for his failure to break with MARTIN prior to his furnishing the formula for RDX was the fact that MARTIN used pressure on him, that is, MARTIN implied or hinted that since SLACK had been furnishing him with information for such a long period of time that he was in too deep to back out and that MARTIN would expose him if he attempted to do so.

SLACK advised that he is not and never was a member of the Communist Party or in sympathy with Communism. He stated that it is his opinion that Communism and Fascism are the same and that he had never had any sympathy for either one.

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SLACK expressed great satisfaction in his own knowledge that he had never furnished any information concerning the processes and materials with which he was acquainted at Oak Ridge. He was very emphatic at the initial interview and all subsequent interviews in his statement that he had never been contacted by anyone while employed at Oak Ridge or in fact after having last seen MARTIN at Kingsport, Tennessee.

SLACK advised that the name DOOLITTLE and the name AL MOORE were the only two names other than his own correct name that he had ever used.

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He further stated that he had never been arrested.

In addition to the information set out above, SLACK furnished certain other information during the interview on June 15, 1950 and at subsequent interviews, which were conducted on June 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1950, at the Oneida County Jail, Utica, New York. All of the information was furnished to Special Agents PAUL R. BIBLER and PETER G. ROTH. This information is set out below under the name of the individual to whom it pertains.

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HARRY GOLD, with alias MARTIN

To the best of his recollection SLACK stated he met MARTIN (HARRY GOLD) at Rochester, New York, in the summer of 1940 and last saw him in the spring or summer of 1944, sometime prior to his transfer from Holston Ordnance Works. He stated that he is not certain if the last time he saw MARTIN was on the occasion he gave him the sample of RDX or if MARTIN made one other trip to Kingsport, Tennessee, but that at any rate on the last meeting there was a quite heated discussion over SLACK's refusal to do further business with MARTIN.

When asked for background information concerning the individual he knew as MARTIN, SLACK advised that MARTIN was a pleasant, mild-mannered, friendly person. He stated that all MARTIN ever told him about his background was that he lived in Philadelphia and worked at an alcohol plant. He also told him that he was married and had two children who were dissimilar twins, a girl and a boy. He advised that he did not recall that he ever had the impression that MARTIN was a Communist, although they had some discussions concerning Socialism. He further stated he did not recall that after Germany invaded Russia that MARTIN put any particular pressure on him or made any specific request for information. He did recall, however, that MARTIN gave him a general pep talk on one occasion to the effect that Russia was an ally, that she was bearing the brunt of the fighting, and that anything which "we" could furnish would be helpful. He advised he did not recall having any particular discussions with MARTIN concerning the value of any of the reports which he furnished to him; that he was usually pleased with the reports, or at least indicated he was pleased. SLACK said most of his meetings with MARTIN were on a Saturday or Sunday because that was the best time for both of them to leave their employment.

Concerning his attempts to break away with MARTIN, SLACK advised he had never kept MARTIN advised of his forwarding address when he moved from Rochester, New York, to Kingsport, Tennessee, or from Kingsport to Cincinnati, Ohio. He recalled that on one occasion, MARTIN did locate him in Cincinnati, probably through SLACK's father at Rochester, New York, and called on him at his Cincinnati address. He further recalled that for some reason he and Mrs. SLACK were just leaving to visit R. W. HOLLOWAY, another expeditor for the Holston Ordnance Works, who resided in Cincinnati at that time. SLACK stated as they neared the HOLLOWAY residence he told MARTIN that HOLLOWAY was an FBI Agent. He advised he recalls this distinctly and that he did it deliberately to attempt to frighten MARTIN into not contacting him in the future. He placed the time of this incident as March or April, 1943.

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In a report from the FBI Laboratory dated June 13, 1950, it was stated that four hotel registrations of the Powers Hotel, Rochester, New York, bearing the name HARRY GOLD dated October 3, 24, November 25 and December 26, 1942, had been compared with the known writing of HARRY GOLD and it was concluded these hotel registrations were written by HARRY GOLD.

When SLACK was interviewed he was asked why GOLD (or MARTIN) would have made four trips to Rochester, New York, after he, SLACK, had been transferred. SLACK stated he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, that to the best of his knowledge and belief his father, JOSEPH SLACK, was living on Gravel Road in West Webster, New York, at that time and since MARTIN was acquainted with his father, he would have been able to ascertain his, SLACK's forwarding address without making four trips. He further stated that it was possible MARTIN could have been contacting someone else in Rochester to obtain information, but that he had never had any indication to that effect.

SLACK was questioned at length concerning any other espionage contacts which MARTIN might have made, and he stated on each occasion that he had no information concerning any other individual who might have furnished information to MARTIN. He stated he had never met any of MARTIN's superiors at Rochester or at any other place, with the exception of the one occasion when he met ROBERT (ROBERT has been identified as SEMENOV and will be discussed in more detail in another section of this report). SLACK said the only people he knew connected with Russian espionage were RICHARD M. BRIGGS, GEORGE (OVAKIMLAN), ROBERT (SEMENOV), MARTIN (GOLD) and HOWARD GOCHENOUR.

One other fact which SLACK recalled concerning MARTIN was that MARTIN seemed to be well supplied with "inside information". He recalled MARTIN told him considerably in advance of the fact that the United States was going to furnish the fifty over-age destroyers to Britain. He also recalled that MARTIN told him rather definitely on one occasion prior to the entrance of the United States into the war that the United States would soon be in the war.

SLACK was shown certain material which was obtained by Agents of the Philadelphia Office in their search of GOLD's residence, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One of the items consisted of two pages in the handwriting of HARRY GOLD, which is quoted as follows:

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"I met AL at 8:20 p.m. We were together for 1½ hours and talked business. He had with him (and I submit) the following material:

"1) The material left to him by DICK for use by a person identifying themselves to HOWARD. This consists of:

"a) A description of the complete process for the synthesis of adipic acid (one of the basic intermediates for the manufacture of nylon) from hexalin.

"b) Two blueprints. One is a very poor reproduction and the other is much tattered. These were most likely used not for their value as information but by anyone who would go to meet HOWARD.

"2) A copy made by AL of the code numbers and the corresponding materials and chemical compounds used by E.K. (or C.K.)

"The copy is in AL's printing and was made by him at night in the plant. He had the use of this material for only a few days to facilitate some work he was doing. Therefore while he had the opportunity, he obtained the info for us. All of the non-tech. and most of the technical men at the plant are given materials to work with which are only identified by these code numbers. The above material is in place of the write up on A.G. recovery which he had said he would have. AL says that he took and copied the code numbers instead because he never knew he would again have such a chance.

"I told AL that we were very interested in the manufacture of nylon and wanted a completely detailed description of the process; theory; raw materials; flow sheet; operating details; description and drawings of equipment and all chemical and physical data. He is going to see HOWARD on Saturday, December 6, and I shall see AL on Sunday, December 7. AL says that since HOWARD works right in the production department he should have"